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Allen M Agle

AGLE

As one of the prominent and public spirited citizens of Belmont, New Hampshire, Allen Mc Lendon Agle did much to influence the life of that community. Through his energy, foresight, progressive spirit and clear vision he succeeded in establishing an important phase of the city's industrial life, and by his skillful management of men and of matters and exercise of habitual integrity and faithfulness of obligation, he made his way to the front ranks among Belmont's honored citizens.

ALLEN MC LENDON AGLE, son of John E. and Lulu (Mc Lendon) Agle, was born July 26, 1888, in Albemarle, North Carolina, and died August 23, 1932, in Belmont, New Hampshire.

The educational opportunities offered to a boy in Albemarle were not plentiful, and it was only such schooling as that afforded by the small district school that was open to Mr. Agle. At the age of ten, when most boys are spending their days in school, and at play, Mr. Agle began work in a hosiery mill, and when he reached the age of young manhood, was thoroughly familiar with all phases of the industry.

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Eventually a better opportunity presented itself in Portsmouth, Virginia, and Mr. Agle accepted a position with one of the large mills there. He later removed to Mississippi, but returned to Portsmouth, and remained there for several years.

A man of less energy and ambition might have been satisfied with the position Mr. Agle had reached by this time, but when he saw a still greater opportunity, he did not hesitate to leave the South and create a place for himself in an entirely different environment with the Ipswich Mill Company, at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Two years after entering the employ of this concern, he was sent to Belmont, New Hampshire, to supervise some repair work on the machinery in the company's plant at that place. This incident might be termed the turning point in Mr. Agle's career. His outstanding ability and his devotion to the interests of his employers had already attracted the attention of his superiors who promoted him to the position of foreman of the Belmont Mill and

AGLE

two years later to the still more responsible position of superintendent.

In 1921, Mr. Agle was in a position to reap the reward for which he had long been laboring. In company with Walter F. Duffy of Franklin, New Hampshire, and his brother, George E. Duffy of Worcester, Massachusetts, he purchased the Ipswich Mill Company's plant, at Belmont. The name was changed to the Belmont Hosiery Mills, and Mr. Agle took charge as General Superintendent. Under his able management this undertaking proved a success from the start and Mr. Agle continued as the active head of the organization until the time of his death.

The story of Mr. Agle's career is an admirable lesson to the young man of today who would succeed. Though deprived of the benefits of a higher education, he succeeded, through sheer ability and force of personality, in building up a profitable business and in occupying a prominent position in the business world. He won the admiration and respect of his fellow man. He was consistent in all that he undertook, his keen foresight never failed him and in all

AGLE

his dealings he was straightforward and without pretense.

Mr. Agle took a keen and active interest in the civic affairs in Belmont and was ever willing to endorse and promote any movement for the general welfare of the community. When the Duffy brothers donated the ground and building for the public library to the town of Belmont, Mr. Agle had the plans drawn and the building was erected under his personal supervision. He also had plans drawn for a new high school building when death cut short his usefulness.

Aside from his interest in the Belmont Hosiery Mills, Mr. Agle was financially interested in the Belmont Community Store, the largest store of the city, and his broad experience and sound business judgment were important factors in the success of that enterprise.

In politics Mr. Agle was a Republican and though not a politician in any sense of the word, he took a lively interest in the affairs of the party. Fraternally

AGLE

he was a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Agle was an ardent fisherman and a member of the Isaac Walton League. He was also a member of the Laconia Country Club and the Laurence Grange of Belmont.

Mr. Agle, with his family, was a regular attendant of the Baptist church of Belmont.

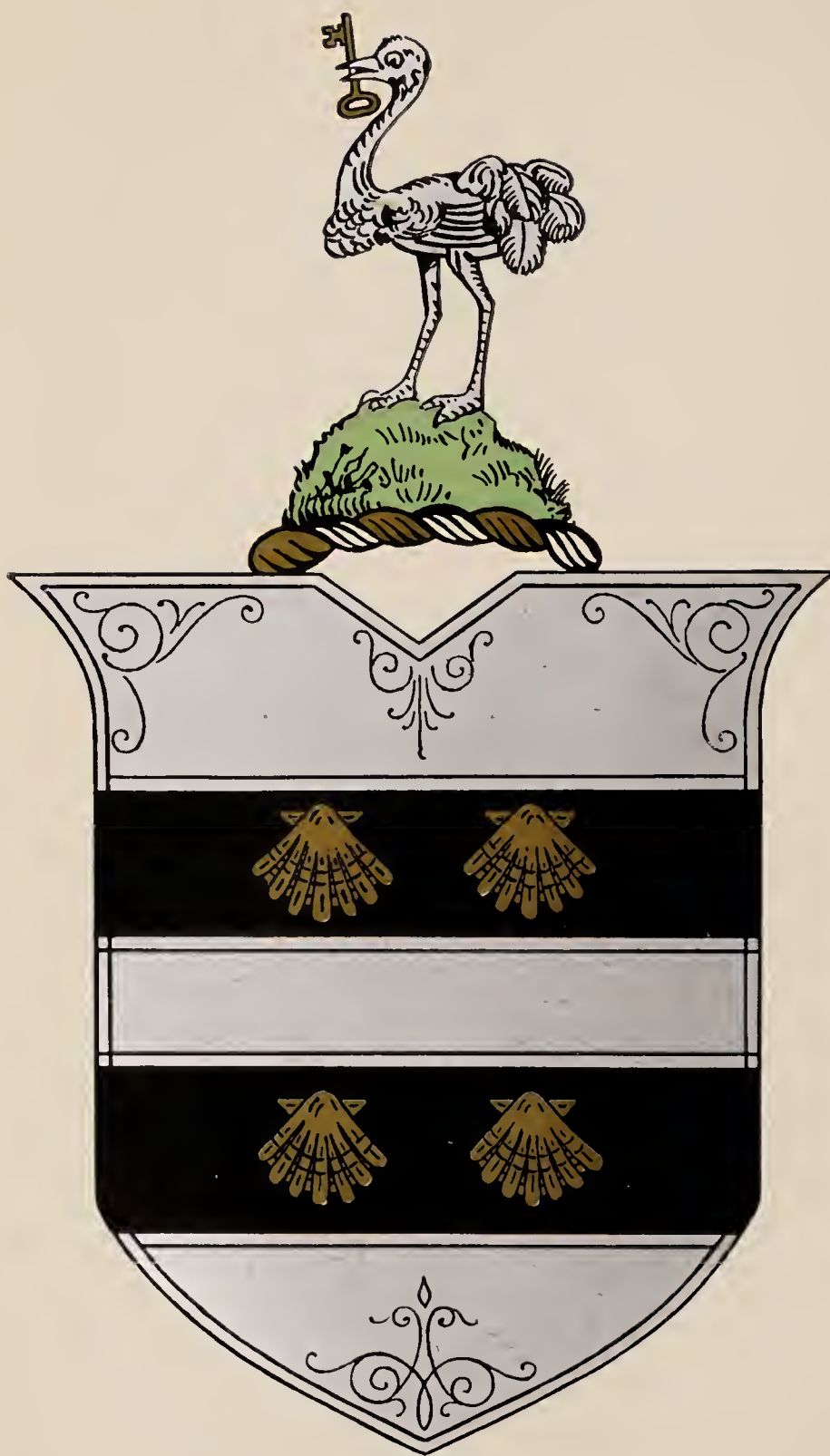
Mr. Agle married, January 31, 1914, Anna May Hamel, daughter of Joseph B. and Julia (Towns) Hamel. Joseph B. Hamel was born in Three Rivers, Quebec, and as a child came to the United States with his parents, who located in Tilton, New Hampshire, and in 1885 removed to Belmont. Mr. Hamel has been associated with the Ipswich Mill Company as foreman of the spinning and yarn department for nearly half a century.

AGLE

Allen Mc Lendon and Anna May (Hamel) Agle were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Maxine Eltruda, born January 18, 1918.
- (2) Phillis May, born May 15, 1920.
- (3) Addison Duffy, born January 24, 1922.
- (4) Lois Elene, born August 7, 1925.





Barring

Arms: Argent, two bars sable, each charged with as many escallops or.

Crest: On a mount vert, an ostrich argent, holding in the mouth a key or.

BANNING

THE name Banning, which is of ancient Danish origin, was originally applied to a clan of hero worshippers, and signified a home or settlement. In the "Scot and Bard Songs", which are the earliest folk ballads of which we have knowledge, the passage, "Becca ruled the Banning" is found. This Rebecca undoubtedly was the chief of the Banning clan of Vikings. The name has come down through the ages practically unchanged, except where the spelling has been altered to conform with the language of the particular country to which some branch of the family migrated. Thus we find in Holland Banningh, Banningk, Bannick, in Germany Bonning, Banninger, Baninger, Behning, Benning, and in France De Branning. Denmark is now considered the original family seat, and many of the name are still to be found there.

The migration of the Bannings to Holland is thought to have taken place in the fourth or fifth century. It is a common belief that they lived there for nearly a thousand years before anything was known of them to history. Record of Gerrit Banningh

BANNING

is found in 1386, he was a cloth merchant of Nienwendyk, and later settled in Amsterdam. He became the progenitor of the Banning family in Holland, members of which were prominent in the government of that country for the next three hundred years.

Rembrandt's famous painting the "Night Watch," portrays Captain Franz Banning-Cog, whose mother was of a noble family of Bannings. Although Captain Banning-Cog died in the prime of life, he left a long record of achievements. He studied law at Basel, after which he lived in Amsterdam, where he became successively, an alderman, a magistrate and a burgo-master. He was raised to the nobility by the King of Frankreich, and built the King's Palace at Amsterdam, which was formerly the City Hall or Governor's Headquarters.

Another Banning who has been immortalized in Dutch art is Jacob Banning; the Standard Bearer in Van der Helst's famous "Gastmahl Der Burgergarde," or "Celebrating the Peace of Munster," or, "Conclusion of the 30 Years War." This painting

BANNING

hangs beside the "Night Watch" in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Holland.

Still other evidences of the prominence of the family in the early political and social life of Holland, are the frequent reproductions of the Banning coat-of-arms, one of which may be seen on the ceiling of the King's Palace, and others are commonly found on church windows and memorial tablets.

About 1500, the Bannings went from Holland to England, where they became prominent in military and social life, and settled at what is now called Banningham, in Norfolk. In 1588 they were granted a coat-of-arms as reward for their bravery in the crusades to the Holy Land. Two members of this family had the rank of nobility conferred upon them, both becoming extinct in the seventeenth century.

RICHARD BAYNING lived in Dedham. His son Richard married Anne Raven, daughter of Robert Raven, of Creting St. Mary's in Suffolk. Their son Richard also lived at Dedham. He married Anne Barker, daughter of John Barker of Ipswich.

BANNING

PAUL BAYNING, son of Richard and Anne (Barker) Bayning, was an alderman of London, and sheriff of the city in 1593. He was a prominent merchant and accumulated great wealth. He married Susan Norden, daughter of Richard Norden of Miftley. Paul Bayning died October 1, 1616.

SIR PAUL BAYNING, only son of Paul Bayning, was born about 1583. He was created a Baronet November 25, 1612, and was sheriff of Essex in 1617. The title of Viscount Sudbury was conferred on him 1627-28. He married Anne Glemham, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham, Knight, and Anne (Sackville) Glemham. Sir Paul Bayning died July 29, 1629.

PAUL VISCOUNT BAYNING, son of Sir Paul Bayning, was born 1616, and died June 11, 1638. He married Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Naunton, Knight.

It is thought that the Bannings who migrated to America during the 17th century came from England, Scotland, and Ireland, as the given names are invariably English. In Talbot County, Maryland, record is found of Edward Banning in 1678, of James

BANNING

Banning in 1700, and of Benoni Banning in 1740. Phineas Banning settled in Dover, Delaware, where his son John was born in 1740. John Banning was a patriot, "contributing liberally in both money and services to organizing and establishing the State government of Delaware, and is said to have been considered the 'banker of the State'. When the Continental Army was disbanded, and the soldiers had nothing but the depreciated script, it is said that he stood on the step of the old Academy of Dover, and gave them hard money for their notes, thus trying to redeem his nation's credit". He was a member of the Council of the State of Delaware from 1777 until the time of his death. He was a treasurer of the County, military treasurer, town commissioner, member of the Council of Safety, and member of the First Electoral College, casting Delaware's vote for George Washington as President of the United States. John Banning died February 15, 1791. He married in 1766, Elizabeth Alford, a daughter of Philip and Charity Alford.

About 1700, Samuel and John Banning are known to have located in or near Lyme, Connecticut.

BANNING

Tradition has it that James, Samuel and John were brothers. Samuel became the progenitor of the family of the Bannings hereinafter under consideration.

SAMUEL BANNING, of Lyme, Connecticut, presumably followed the footsteps of his ancestors, and left English shores about 1700 to join the Bannings in America. Many of his descendants are still to be found in the vicinity of Lyme, while others have located in New York, Ohio, California and elsewhere. Throughout the United States descendants of Samuel Banning have become noted for their achievements in many fields of endeavor. Many have won distinction in the professions of medicine and law and others have become leaders in business and industry. Samuel Banning removed from Lyme to East Hartland, Connecticut, where he was killed by lightning, and buried there.

SAMUEL BANNING, son of Samuel Banning, was born in Lyme about 1710. He married two or three times, and was the father of ten children. He removed to East Hartland about 1765, and lived on the farm of his son David until his death in 1800. He was buried at East Hartland.

BANNING

ABNER BANNING, son of Samuel Banning, was born about 1755 in East Hartland. He was with Captain Hutchan's Company, in the Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, from August 18, 1776, to September 14, 1776. He married Annah Sparrow of East Haddam, Connecticut. They were one of the twenty families who left East Hartland for Ohio, settling in Vernon and Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio.

ASHEL BANNING, son of Abner and Annah (Sparrow) Banning, was born June 22, 1780, in East Hartland, Connecticut. Soon after his removal to Ohio he married first, Amelia Wilcox. He married second, Dency Crosby, born April 22, 1791, died February 25, 1868, in Gustavus, Ohio. They lived in Vernon, Ohio. Ashel Banning died May 7, 1873, in Gustavus, Ohio, as the result of an accident, being struck on the head by a falling timber.

Children of the first marriage: (1) Abner Wilcox. (2) Amelia. (3) Melinda.

Children of the second marriage: (1) David, of whom further. (2) Jeremiah Wilcox, born August



Eng. by Finlay & Conn.

David Banning

BANNING

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17, 1820, died February 21, 1890. He married October 11, 1843, Ruth Adelia Gates. (3) Timothy, born March 5, 1822, died April 24, 1882; married May 10, 1845, Sarah Peabody. (4) Mary Anne, died in infancy. (5) Mary Anne, born September 30, 1826, died September 20, 1910; married May 25, 1849, Dr. Benjamin H. Peabody. (6) Converse, born April 10, 1830, died July 12, 1848. (7) Stoddard, born June 5, 1832, died December 18, 1917. He married June 4, 1856, Alma Clisby. (8) Malinda, born October 22, 1834, died April 30, 1899. She married April 18, 1855, Newton Robens.

DAVID BANNING, son of Ashel and Dency (Crosby) Banning, was born April 11, 1819, in Vernon, Ohio. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he led the active, healthy life of the average farmer's boy of the period, assisting with the home duties, and receiving such education as the local schools would permit. This was entirely inadequate for him, for he was a boy of most studious taste, and a steadfast seeker after knowledge. All his spare time was devoted to study, and at an early age he showed that quality of persistence which was to

BANNING

distinguish him in later years. His first employment was as a clerk in the general store of Stoddard Stevens, a small store in his native town.

David Banning arrived in Cincinnati, in April, 1847, just before the laying of the first railroad in that section of the state. It was at a time when the great future of the city was not generally realized, but David Banning, with broad vision and sure business instinct, grasped the possibilities of its future growth.

He organized a commission business in a small way, with headquarters located on Walnut Street between Front and Second Streets, which he continued to direct for twenty-five years. Because of his well known reputation for integrity and fair dealing, this undertaking was a success from the beginning, and became one of the largest and most important enterprises of its kind in the city. Mr. Banning, in every sense of the word, a self made man and master of his business—one who knew how to plan, how to build, and how to incorporate into the commercial structure that he had founded, a quality that should endure.

BANNING

The honesty of his dealings inspired the confidence of all who came in contact with him. To his employees he was a friend. Out of the experience that success had brought him, he advised them; and often followed such advice with material assistance, that they too, might achieve success. This kindly, human understanding was one of Mr. Banning's strongest traits, and, while he was instinctively looked up to as a leader, it was always with affection and respect.

He had no desire, at any time, to hold public office, nevertheless, he was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Cincinnati. He was connected in executive capacities with many of the large financial and commercial undertakings, and was one of the founders of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati. He served as a member of the Board of Directors of this institution thirty years.

Mr. Banning was a Republican and a member of several social and fraternal organizations, in which he took a keen interest and an active part, whenever the cares of business would permit.

His death, which occurred March 8, 1901, was a





Crosby

Arms: Sable, a chevron ermine, between three rams passant argent.

Crest: A ram as in the arms.

Motto: Liberty under thy guidance, the guidance of the Lamb of God.

BANNING

cause of deep grief to his family and a large circle of friends, and a distinct loss to the community where he so long had stood for all that is worthy in business life and private citizenship.

David Banning married, April 28, 1847, in Erie, Pennsylvania, Asenath Crosby Bradley.

Children: (1) Charles, deceased. (2) Blanch, deceased. (3) Kate, who resides in Cincinnati. (4) Starr, deceased. (5) Harry, deceased. (6) William, twin of Harry, deceased.



BIRON

DR. WILFRID LOUIS BIRON, for more than a quarter of a century an outstanding member of the medical profession in New Hampshire and one of the leading physicians of Manchester, was born in that city October 13, 1876, and died there December 6, 1931.

He was the son of Theophile G. Biron and Therese (Frechette) Biron.

THEOPHILE G. BIRON was the son of Theophile Biron who was born in Canada in 1826 and moved to Manchester in 1854 to enter the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, with which firm he served continuously until the time of his death.

He married Adelina (Grondin) Biron in 1847, daughter of Hilaire and Adelaide Deschenes Grondin of Pierreville, Quebec.

Theophile G. Biron was born in Pierreville, October 22, 1852, and was but two years of age when his parents moved to Manchester. After completing his education in the public schools, he became an

BIRON

employee of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. A few years later he decided to return to Canada where he purchased land and developed an iron mine which he operated successfully for a number of years. Disposing of his interests, he returned to Manchester and re-entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as an overseer. After fifty-six years of faithful service, he was pensioned and retired at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Biron has always taken a keen interest in the public and civic affairs of Manchester. He represented that city in the State Legislature in 1915, organized its first French Republican Club and was one of the founders and the first President of the Canada-American Association.

On September 12, 1872, he married Therese Frechette, born in St. Zepherin, Quebec, July 30, 1854, daughter of Euchariste and Therese (Cote) Frechette.

Theophile G. and Therese (Frechette) Biron were the parents of the following children:



Wäpfrs h Biron

BIRON

- (1) Dr. Nazaire E. Biron, born in Manchester, September 5, 1873, a prominent dentist of that city, who has served as President of the New Hampshire Dental Society and the Manchester Dental Society and who is now a member of the Police Commission. Dr. Biron married Eugenie Perreault. They are the parents of Paul, born March 16, 1907, at present (1932) a student at the Temple Medical School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- (2) Cyprian, died in infancy.
- (3) Dr. Wilfrid Louis, of whom further.
- (4) Donet, born in Manchester, February 6, 1878; married Ida Desfosses.
- (5) Cyprian, born in Manchester, August, 1880; married Miss Bennett and resides in Charleston, South Carolina.
- (6) George, born in Manchester, February 18, 1886; married Mabel French.
- (7) Seraphine, born in Manchester, March 10, 1889; married, June 14, 1915, Leo Leblanc, who is a retail shoe dealer of Manchester.

DR. WILFRID LOUIS BIRON, son of Theophile G. and Therese (Frechette) Biron, was born in Man-

BIRON

chester, October 13, 1876, where he died December 6, 1931. He received his early education in the parochial schools of Manchester; was graduated from St. Hyacinth Classical College, Quebec, in the class of 1897, with a degree of B. A. and received his M. D. degree with Cum Laude from Tufts Medical School in 1904.

Upon his graduation from Tufts Medical School, he returned to Manchester where he opened his offices and successfully practiced his profession until the time of his death. A physician and surgeon of prominence, he received many lucrative offers to locate elsewhere, but devotion to his native city prompted the desire to give to it the benefits of his extensive knowledge and great skill. With a keen appreciation of the responsibility and importance of his calling, he was ever eager to learn and practice the latest developments in his field and took several special post graduate courses in Paris and Boston. Essentially a humanitarian, Dr. Biron was beloved by all who knew him and was never too busy to administer to those in need.

BIRON

Never a seeker of public office, he was, however, greatly interested in the civic life of his city and strongly supported the Republican Party. For a number of years he filled the office of Coroner of Manchester. His unselfish devotion and ceaseless efforts as medical examiner for Division No. 3 in Manchester, during the World War, brought him personal commendation from President Wilson. He served as surgeon on the staff of Notre Dame Hospital and was president of the staff in 1929.

Professionally, Dr. Biron was a member of the Manchester Medical Society, The New Hampshire State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Fraternally he was a member of the Manchester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, member of the Joliet Club, the Manchester Country Club, the Maccabee Lodge, The Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Catholic Forresters, St. John the Baptist and the Artisans. Dr. Biron was a communicant of St. Marie Roman Catholic Church of Manchester.

6



Rosaritha Marceau Birou.

BIRON

On September 11, 1905, he married, in Boston, Rosaritha Marceau, born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, September 22, 1880, daughter of Alfred and Aldina (Decelles) Marceau.

Dr. Wilfrid Louis and Rosaritha (Marceau) Biron were the parents of one child, Germain Louis Anthony, born July 14, 1906, in Manchester. He was educated in the parochial schools and graduated from the preparatory school of St. Anselm's College, in the class of 1925. In 1928 he completed an investment course at the Boston University and is at present residing with his mother in Manchester.





Bradley

Arms: Gules, a chevron argent between three boars' heads
couped or.

BRADLEY

THE surname Bradley is ancient and prominent in the English towns of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. It is a derivation of the Old English "brad" and "leah" and signifies the "Broad-lea". Record of the name is found as early as 1183, when Lord Hugh, Bishop of Durham, caused a list to be made of all the revenues of his Bishopric. The survey of Hugh Pudsey, called Bolton Duke, mentions Roger de Bradley, who held forty acres at Bradley. The family has been one of the first in importance in England for many centuries, and the name is found in the early records of nearly all the countries. Thus we find William Bradley of Sheriff-Hutton, County York.

WILLIAM BRADLEY of Coventry County, Warwick, married Agnes Margate.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, son of William and Agnes (Margate) Bradley, married Johanna Waddington. They were the parents of six children, of whom the oldest, William, is believed to be the William Bradley who settled New Haven, Connecticut.

BRADLEY

JOHN BRADLEY is found in County Lancaster. He was born in Bradley of that County about 1465. He married Catherine Caterall.

THOMAS BRADLEY, son of John and Catherine (Caterall) Bradley, was born about 1490. He married Grace Sherborne. They were the parents of a son John. He married and had a son John who settled at Bryning, County Lancaster. He had a son John who was also of Bryning.

JAMES BRADLEY, son of John Bradley of Bryning, married Ellen Tildesley.

JOHN BRADLEY of Berkshire had a son Henry of Okehingham, County Berks. He married Barbara Lane.

THOMAS BRADLEY, son of Henry and Barbara (Lane) Bradley, was born in 1598. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He received his B. A. degree in 1620 and his D. D. in 1642. He was rector of Castleford in 1630 and of Ackworth in 1643, and served as chaplain to Charles I. He married Frances Savile, a daughter of Lord Savile of Pomfret.

BRADLEY

THOMAS BRADLEY of Louth, Lincolnshire, son of Thomas, was born in 1503. He was a merchant of Louth. He married Alice Etton.

JOHN BRADLEY, son of Thomas and Alice (Etton) Bradley, was also of Louth and died in 1590. He married Frances Fairfax.

JOHN BRADLEY, son of John and Frances (Fairfax) Bradley, graduated from Cambridge and was a prominent physician. He married Anne Freeman. His brother Thomas Bradley was also of Louth and married Ann Chapman.



BRADLEY

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

There are, in the United States, many families of the name of Bradley, whose ancestors came from England.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, the progenitor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in Bingley about 1620, and record of him is found in the "History of Bingley, England", which states that he was a Major in the Parliamentary army. He settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he acquired large tracts of land, and is recorded as the first land owner of that place. He married, February 18, 1645, in New Haven, Alice Pritchard, daughter of Roger Pritchard, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He died in New Haven in 1690.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY, son of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley, was baptized October 24, 1650, and died October 19, 1718, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was a prominent member of the community, a deacon in the first (now Center) Church in New Haven, and a Justice of the Peace. His will

BRADLEY

was dated December 5, 1716, and proved in the New Haven Probate Court, November 18, 1718. It contained the following clause: "As a token of my love to ye first church of Christ in New Haven I give my silver cup, or the value of it, to be improved at ye Lord's table: yt is after my decease." He married, December 25, 1673, Hannah Thompson, born September 22, 1654, and died in New Haven, October 26, 1718.

JOHN BRADLEY, son of Deacon Abraham and Hannah (Thompson) Bradley, was born October 12, 1674, in New Haven, Connecticut. He married, September 22, 1698, Sarah Holt, daughter of Ebenezer Holt.

ENOS BRADLEY, son of John and Sarah (Holt) Bradley, was born December 28, 1701, in New Haven, Connecticut. He married, December 2, 1721, Ellen Skidmore.

ARIEL BRADLEY, son of Enos and Ellen (Skidmore) Bradley, was born March 8, 1729, in New Haven, Connecticut. He removed to New York

BRADLEY

State. He married, November 7, 1751, Amy Thompson.

CAPTAIN JAMES BRADLEY, son of Ariel and Amy (Thompson) Bradley, was born June 17, 1756, and died at Johnson, Ohio, March 3, 1818. He removed to Ohio from Salisbury, Connecticut, about 1802. The family stopped at Canfield, Johnston Township, for a short time, finally locating in the western part of the township. James Bradley married Asenath Bird.

MOORE BIRD BRADLEY, son of Captain James and Asenath (Bird) Bradley, was born May 26, 1790, and died February 16, 1841. He helped his father on the farm in his early youth, and later he studied medicine under Dr. Peter Allan. He practiced in Mansfield, Ohio, later removing to Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the leaders in his profession. He was one of the organizers of the first Protestant Episcopal Church, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and was one of its first officers.

Dr. Moore Bird Bradley married (1) Reumah

BRADLEY

Crosby, December 8, 1817. She was born December 30, 1792, and died July 23, 1831.

They had the following children: (1) Myron Holly, born December 16, 1818, died September 5, 1822. (2) Olivia Cordelia Chittenden, born September 1, 1820, died October 31, 1821. (3) Olivia Cordelia Chittenden, 2nd, born July 22, 1822, died March 12, 1823. (4) Asenath Crosby, of whom further. (5) Erasmus Darwin, born January 19, 1828. (6) Ariel Bird, born 1831.

Dr. Moore Bird Bradley married (2) May 23, 1839, Phebe Vincent, daughter of Bethuel and Martha (Himrod) Vincent. They had a son, Moore Bird Bradley, 2nd, who was born September 4, 1840, and died March 12, 1842.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Bradley taken from Will Book A-0.233:

Dr. M. B. Bradley; will, dated January 26, 1841; registered March 3, 1841:

"I, Dr. Moore Bird Bradley, of twp, of Waterford, *..... names wife PHEBE; and 'My



Engr. by F. W. Conn

Asenath C. Banning

BRADLEY

three children now living with me', to remain together until youngest becomes of age, son, Moore Bird Bradley; wife to be his guardian until of age, Samuel Hutchins to be guardian of daughter Asenath, and son Darwin; Extrs., brother Thaddeus Bradley, Bethuel B. Vincent, and wife Phebe: Wit: Daniel Vincent, David Shirk."

ASENATH CROSBY BRADLEY, daughter of Dr. Moore Bird and Reumah (Crosby) Bradley, was born June 16, 1824, at Waterford, Pennsylvania: and died November 13, 1909, in Cincinnati, Ohio. She married David Banning, April 28, 1847, in Erie, Pennsylvania.






Corliss

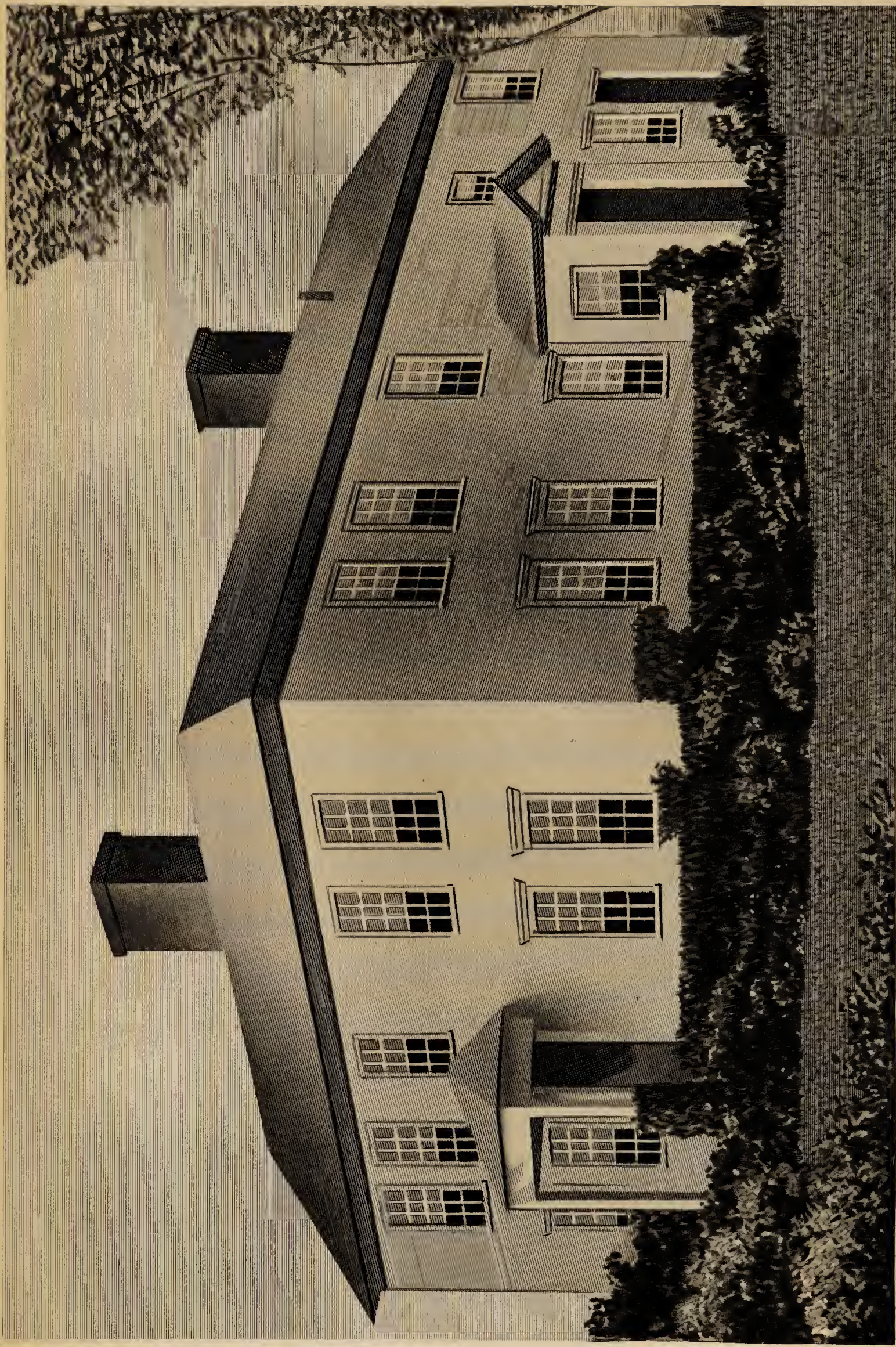
Arms: Argent, on a bend sable three cinquefoils pierced
or.

(Burke: "General Armory")

CORLISS

HE names of Corliss, Careless and Carlesse, according to Bardsley, were originally nicknames meaning “the careless”, “free from anxiety and sorrow”, “merry and jolly”. Record is found of Willelmus Careles as early as 1379 and of Anthony Careless in 1570, in the Poll Tax of York. It is also recorded that William Careless, Carles, or Carlos, a colonel or major in the Royalist Army during the Civil Wars, was instrumental in preserving the life of Charles II after the battle of Worcester.

GEORGE CORLISS, progenitor of the family in America, was the son of Thomas Corliss. He was born in Devonshire, England, at or near Exeter, in 1617, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 19, 1686. He came to New England in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1640, he removed to Haverhill and settled in the west parish of the town, where he purchased a tract of land of three square miles from the aborigines. He at first built a log cabin and later a large home which he named



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

POPLAR LAWN, HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.
BUILT BY GEORGE CORLISS ABOUT 1640

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“Poplar Lawn” because of the Lombardy poplars set out on each side of the long lane leading to the house. “Poplar Lawn” became the permanent home of the Corliss family for several generations and quoting from “Historic Sites and Scenes of Haverhill Presented During the Tercentenary Year” the house as well as its interior was “the wonder of the period”. The large room is described as follows: “The wall paper cost \$2 a roll; wall paper was then a novelty; this paper had a border of flowers; there was a deep wainscoting all around the room; every 18 or 20 inches fluted columns were introduced into this wainscoting; between these columns the wall was painted blue. The floor was painted to represent tiles, buff and blue, alternating. A border of flowers all around the floor was the finishing feature.”

George Corliss was made a freeman in 1645. He was constable in 1650 and selectman in 1648, 1652, 1657, 1669 and 1679. His immense farm was divided among his eight children, seven daughters and one son. His marriage to Joanna Davis, October 26,

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1645, was the second marriage registered in the town.

JOHN CORLISS, son of George and Joanna (Davis) Corliss, was born March 4, 1648, in Haverhill, where he died February 17, 1698. His name appears on the list of soldiers paid by the town August 24, 1676, and also on the record as having taken the oath of allegiance at Haverhill, November 28, 1677. He lived on the ancestral farm all his life and married December 17, 1684, Mary Wilford.

JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Mary (Wilford) Corliss, was born in Haverhill, March 4, 1686, and died in 1766. He resided at the old homestead which his grandson inherited, his son having died before 1766. He provided liberally for his children and gave them a good education. John Corliss married in 1711, Ruth Haynes, who was born February 10, 1691, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Moulton) Haynes.

JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Ruth (Haynes) Corliss, was born on the Corliss farm in Haverhill, September 12, 1715, and died there November 15,

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1753. He married (first) November 30, 1737, Abigail Mitchell. He married (second) September 13, 1753, Abiah Whittier. His widow, with Abiah and Joseph Haynes, settled his estate in June, 1754.

CAPTAIN JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Abigail (Mitchell) Corliss, was born in Haverhill, May 8, 1747, and died in Easton, New York, May 27, 1822. Captain Corliss, as he was known, lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and later in Haverhill, New Hampshire, until about 1790 or 1793, when he moved to Easton. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War in Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment. The depreciation in the currency after the Revolutionary War made a great change in his fortune and he sustained another severe loss after the War of 1812, but as he and his sons were extremely energetic and enterprising, they soon retrieved their fortunes. He is said to have been an unusually skillful horseman.

Captain John Corliss married Lydia Haynes, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clement) Haynes

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of Haverhill, Massachusetts. She was born in Haverhill, January 3, 1750, and died in Easton, New York, July 8, 1823.






Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Dr. Hiram Cortiss

CORLISS

R. HIRAM CORLISS, son of John and Lydia (Haynes) Corliss, was born in Easton, New York, October 21, 1793, and died in Greenwich, New York, September 7, 1877. He was educated in the district schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he was competent to teach and was so engaged until 1812, when he began to study medicine under Drs. Nathan Thompson and Jonathan Mosher. He subsequently entered the New York Hospital and in February, 1816, received a certificate, equivalent in those days to a diploma. The certificate reads:

“We, the physicians and surgeons of the New York Hospital, do certify that Hiram Corliss hath attended the practice of physic and surgery in this hospital during the winter of 1815-16, in testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Physicians.

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
WM. HAMERSLEY,
JAMES S. STUIGHAM,
JAMES C. OSBORN,

Surgeons.

WRIGHT POST,
RICHARD S. THISSAN,
SAMUEL C. BORROWS,
VALENTINE SEAMAN.”

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In the spring of 1816, Dr. Corliss began to practice in Easton, and in 1824, he removed to Greenwich, then known as Whipple City. Here he established his office on June 1, 1824, and continuously kept it open until the day of his death. Dr. Corliss was the oldest medical practitioner in the State of New York and his reputation as a physician and surgeon was known far and wide. In 1826, ten years after his graduation, he undertook a bold surgical operation, as yet untried in this country, though it had been successfully performed in London by Sir Astley Cooper. He consulted with leading physicians in New York City, who advised against it and endeavored to dissuade him, but Dr. Corliss resolved to make the attempt. He personally superintended the construction of the instruments, and successfully performed the operation. The love of surgery abided with him until the last and at the age of eighty, he performed the operation of Lithotomy, the patient being 73 years of age. In 1847, upon recommendation of the State Medical Society, Dr. Corliss received from the Regents of the University of New York, the honorary degree of M. D. and in 1850 was elected to

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membership in the State Medical Society. He took an active interest in the proceedings of the society and was frequently a delegate to National Medical Conventions. He was one of the founders of the County Medical Society. In 1825, Governor De Witt Clinton appointed Dr. Corliss surgeon of the Twenty-Second Regiment of Artillery of New York with rank from August 30, 1825.

The following is quoted from the obituary notices in the "Troy Times":

"Dr. Hiram Corliss died at his residence Friday, September 7, in his 84th year. Certainly no man of this place, and few anywhere else, possessed more of the element known as public spirit, and none exercised it with less selfishness. Dr. Corliss began his professional service in this community more than 50 years ago. Previous to that he graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, and at first opened an office in Easton, where he remained six years, when he removed to this place, then known as Whipple City. At different times he has been personally associated with prominent members

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of the profession among others, Dr. Cornelius Holmes, whose death, occurred in February, 1865. As a physician, Dr. Corliss was eminently successful. Possessed of strong mental faculties, an excellent constitution, a will characteristically firm and an intuition severely disciplined by the closest study and reflection, he was calculated to succeed where his associates too often failed. His mind was of the purely logical order, and his perceptions were quick and clear, and, as was to be expected, his judgment strong and reliable. To carefulness and studious observance of his cases, he united prompt and decided action. He was for many years a member of the state medical society, and was frequently its representative at the meetings of similar societies in other states. In political doctrines during and previous to the war, he was an ultra abolitionist, belonging, I may say, to the Garrison school. Although he never lost sight of his professional duties, and never went outside the affairs of his own county to engage in political discussion, his mind was ever exercised for the dissemination of those principles which promote justice and equity among men. Of the different members of his family I shall not speak further than to say

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they are all occupying positions of usefulness, and some of them, indeed, have by industry elevated themselves to the dignity of millionaires. Dr. Corliss was a Congregationalist, and during the last few years the membership of the church to which he belonged having become so reduced that those remaining considered themselves unable to support a pastor, he presided over their meetings in a manner acceptable to all concerned. Socially, influenced largely by habit, Dr. Corliss was a trifle reticent, yet with his intimate associates he would frequently unbend, and when in animated converse was a delightful companion. In truth he was a man of enlarged understanding, and although sometimes seemingly imperious, he possessed noble impulses, a warm heart and untarnished honor. We have left us only this gratifying reflection, that after an active and honored life, he has passed from its scenes in the full Christian hope of a glorious immortality.”

“A strong will and a persevering spirit were the prominent features in his character. His presence was commanding, figure erect and tall, large forehead, a penetrating eye with a deep

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and powerful voice. He had a great fund of anecdote and humor, was an enthusiast in his profession and full of enterprise. Independent and courageous in thought and in action, he became a leader, and impressed friend and enemy with his unconquerable will. Dr. Corliss was public spirited, even beyond the means at his command. An avenue on the east of our village bearing his name, was opened by him. His last project, a marble block remains unfinished, the foundation only having been completed. Many years ago a successful movement by the temperance party, headed by himself, closed the taverns, and the proprietors thought to annoy him by sending the pedlars to his house for entertainment, but the doctor gave them at his own table and in his own home the entertainment they demanded. The fugitive slave sought him for shelter and directions as they hurried to free Canada. The social event of the year in our little village was the opening of his hospitable home at each anniversary of his birthday, when all his children were summoned to rejoice with him and to renew their acquaintance with the friends of his childhood and to be introduced to the strangers who had come to dwell in their native



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn.

Lusan (Sheldon) Cortiss

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town. The children have never been permitted to lose interest in the place of their birth, or the friends of their father. We shall all miss these annual reunions as we shall the genial smile and the cordial friendship of one so intimately identified with the prosperity and growth of our village as was he. Bold and commanding among men, in Christian worship he became humble and reverent. His departure severs almost the last link which binds us to the past generation. Not a faultless man, but one whose influence and whose example ought to be a rich legacy to the county in which he lived and died, and the profession of which he was so honored a member.”

Dr. Hiram Corliss married (first) April 6, 1814, Susan Sheldon. (*See Sheldon Line*). He married (second) March 11, 1848, Almy Howland Sampson, who was born in 1804, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and died June 5, 1858. He married (third), May 14, 1861, Maria Cowan, who was born August 12, 1811, in Leicester, Vermont, and died in Greenwich in 1879.

Children of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss:

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(I) Mary Folger, born July 29, 1815, in Easton, New York, and died May 29, 1855, in Greenwich, (Union Village) New York. She married, June 16, 1840, Courtland Cunningham Cook, son of Titus A. and Martha (Cunningham) Cook of Greenwich, New York. They were the parents of the following children:

(1) Frederick Augustus, born April 23, 1841, in Greenwich, New York, and died March 20, 1865, in Providence, Rhode Island. Unmarried.

(2) Albert Moses, born January 30, 1843, in Greenwich, New York, and died February 23, 1872. Unmarried.

(3) Susan Frances, born June 29, 1849, in Greenwich, New York, and died November 13, 1927, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She married, June 6, 1877, in Providence, Rhode Island, Charles Rhodes Earle, son of George B. and Cornelia A. (Rhodes) Earle of Providence, and they are the parents of the following children:

(i) Courtland Cook, born March 27, 1878, in Providence, and married,

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December 13, 1922, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Emily Loring (Brooks) Lawrence, daughter of Hiram Loring and Emily (Robbins) Brooks.

(ii) Mortimer Rhodes, born June 28, 1881, in Providence, and died February 2, 1915, in Boston. Unmarried.

(iii) Cornelia Arnold, born April 12, 1880, in Providence.

(II) George Henry of whom further.

(III) Elizabeth Sheldon, born July 23, 1819, in Easton, New York, and died there May 25, 1820.

(IV) Albert Hiram, of whom further.

(V) Charles, of whom further.

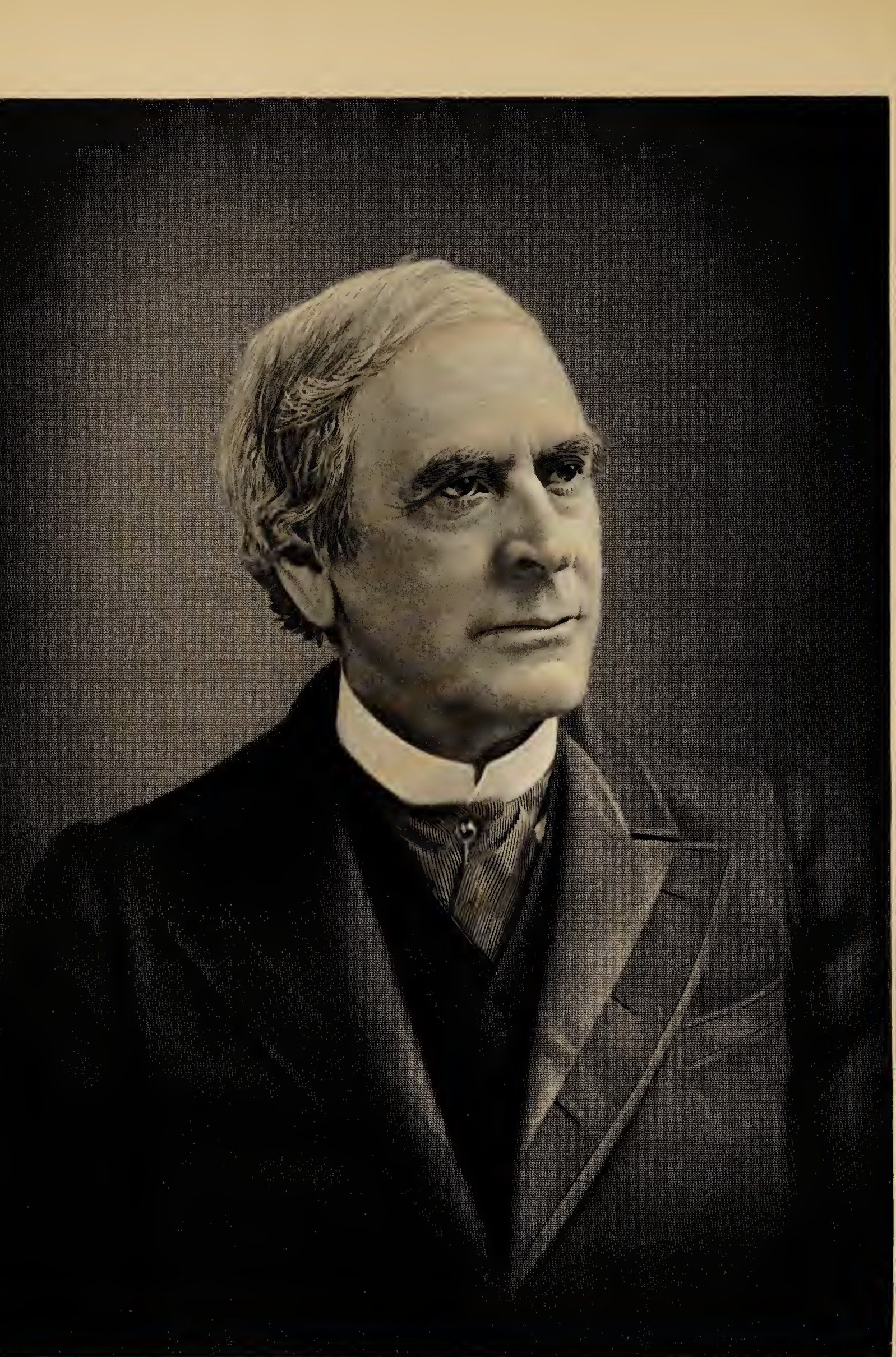
(VI) Elizabeth Sheldon, born April 7, 1829, in Greenwich, New York, and died August 19, 1905, in Binghamton, New York. She married in Greenwich January 27, 1847, Sabin McKinney who was born March 17, 1816, in Binghamton where he died July 10, 1896.

CORLISS

- (VII) Sarah Sheldon, born September 25, 1831, in Greenwich and died December 2, 1846.
- (VIII) William, of whom further.
- (IX) Susan Frances, born August 12, 1839, in Greenwich, New York, and died September 9, 1840.








Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Geo. H. Corliss.

CORLISS

EORGE HENRY CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Easton, New York, June 2, 1817, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 21, 1888. He received his early education in the village schools and at the age of fourteen found employment in a general store in Greenwich, where he remained three years and then entered the Academy at Castleton, Vermont, in 1834, where he completed the four-year course. He was an exceptionally intelligent student, but showed no remarkable ability in mechanics, the field in which he was destined to excel. Having completed the course at the Academy he returned to Greenwich and in 1838 opened a general store, an enterprise in which he met with considerable success and in which he continued until 1841. During these years his ideas had been formed and, though he had never seen the inside of a machine shop, he was constantly experimenting with mechanical contrivances and found himself almost automatically solving mathematical and mechanical problems. He disposed of his store and resolved to devote his energy and time to inven-

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tions, the work which constantly dominated his thoughts and which so obviously was his calling.

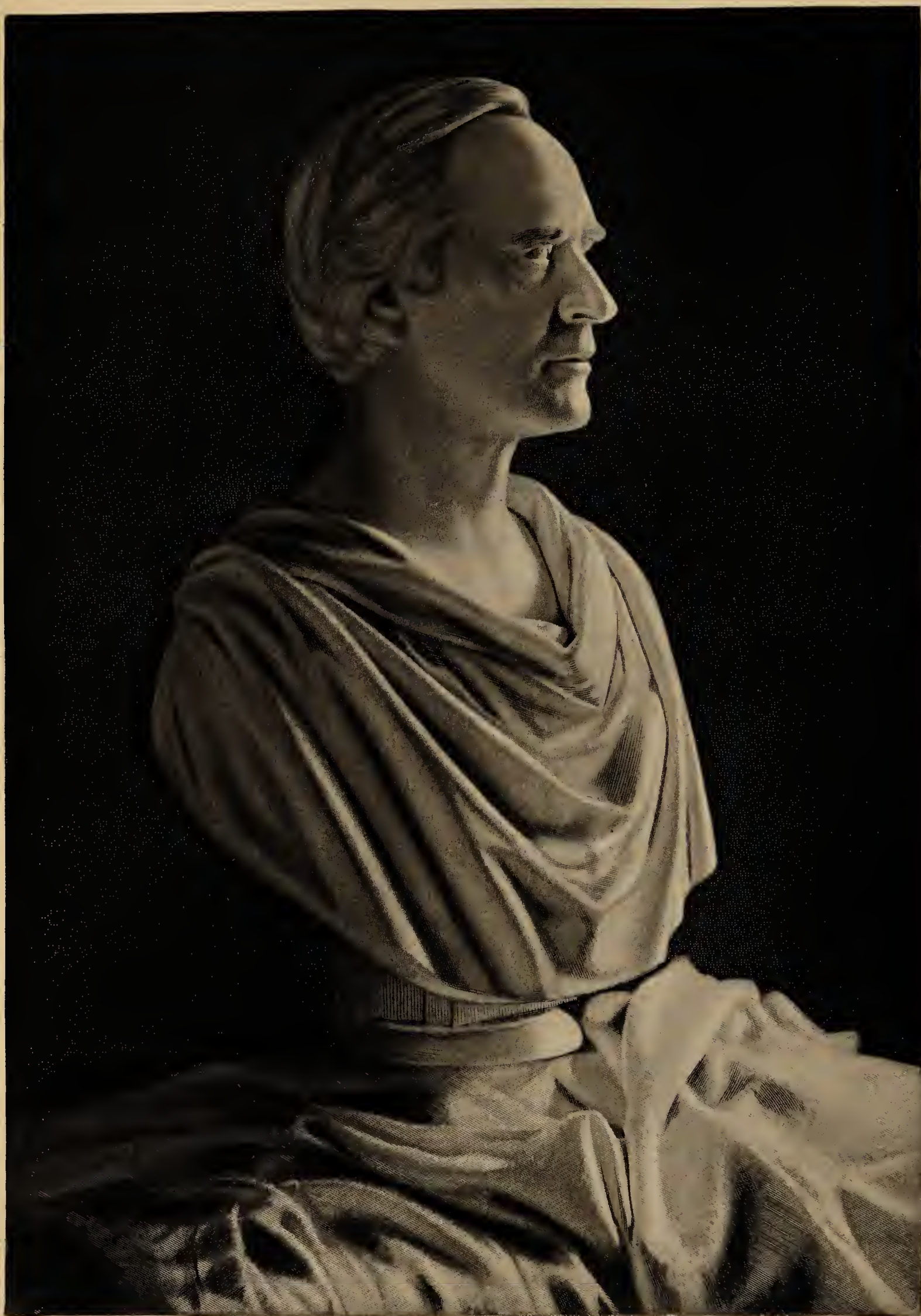
In 1844, he had perfected his invention of a sewing machine for sewing boots, shoes and heavy leather, and although the machine was original and practical, he met with defeat, as do so many young inventors, because of lack of sufficient funds. However, his courage did not fail him and in the same year he moved to Providence, Rhode Island, then, as now, an important manufacturing center. Providence seemed the logical place in which to seek an opportunity to develop his sewing machine and to interest capital. He secured a position as draftsman and designer with the firm Fairbanks, Bancroft and Company and, while thus employed, he became intensely interested in and impressed with the need for improvement of the steam engine, a subject which had occupied his thoughts for a long time. He became associated with John Barstow and E. J. Nightingale with whom he formed a partnership under the name of Corliss, Nightingale, and Company and for the next four years Mr. Corliss was unceasingly at work

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on his invention until 1848, when he completed the construction of an engine which, save for a few minor improvements, is essentially the Corliss engine of today.

Mr. Corliss and his partners now formed the Corliss Steam Engine Company and early in 1849 had erected a plant sufficiently advanced for the production of the new engine, the patents for which had been granted by the Government. The engine was now placed on the market and at once occupied the first place in the engineering field. The Corliss Steam Engine Company was incorporated in 1856 with Mr. Corliss as president. At the time of the founder's death, in 1888, the plant was of enormous proportions, occupying floor space of more than five acres and employing over a thousand hands. This statement fails to convey to the mind the magnitude of the plant because of the efficiency of the many labor-saving appliances, nearly all of which were devised by Mr. Corliss.

During the Civil War, the Corliss Steam Engine Company supplied the United States Government

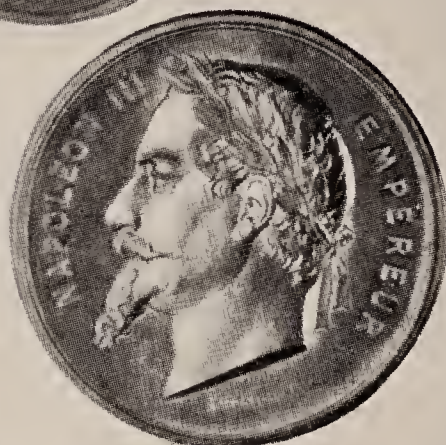


GEORGE H. CORLISS
BUST BY FRANKLIN SIMMONS

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with machinery and was decidedly instrumental in the building of the "Monitor". While this vessel was under construction, it was found that the Government shops were not equipped for "turning up" the huge ring upon which the turret of the "Monitor" was designed to revolve, and the Corliss Steam Engine Company being one of the few plants with equipment sufficiently large was awarded this contract. Mr. Corliss ordered all other work put aside and kept his plant running day and night in order to complete the important ring on time, thus enabling the "Monitor" to engage in the famous naval battle.

At the World's Exposition held at Paris, France, in 1867, Mr. Corliss won the first prize in a competition of one hundred of the most famous engine builders in the world. Commissioner J. Scott Russell, designer and builder of the huge steamship "Great Eastern", and who afterwards laid the Atlantic cable, was the representative of the British Government at the exposition. Speaking in his report to his Government of the valve gear of the Corliss engine, Mr. Russell said:



REPRODUCTIONS OF TEN MEDALS AWARDED GEORGE H. CORLISS.

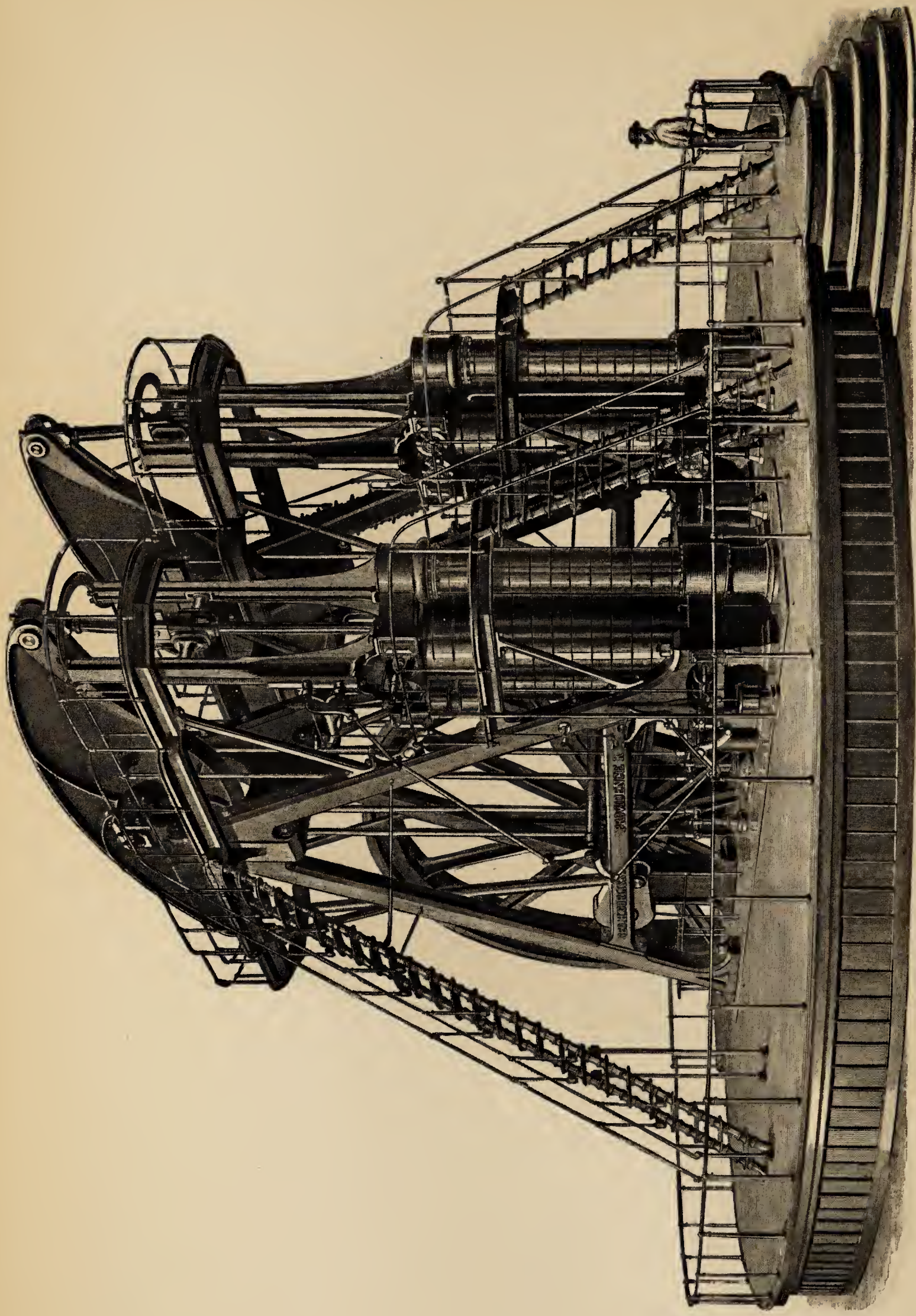
CORLISS

“A mechanism as beautiful as the human hand. It releases or retains its grasp on the feeding valve, and gives a greater or less dose of steam in nice proportion to each varying want. The American engine of Corliss everywhere tells of wise forethought, judicious proportions and execution and exquisite contrivance.

This was Mr. Corliss's first great international triumph and marks the time when his achievement began to be recognized as one of the foremost inventions of the age.

On January 11, 1870, just one hundred years after Watt had received the patent for his steam engine, Mr. Corliss was awarded the Rumford medal. Dr. Asa Gray, president of the academy, in awarding the medal, stated that the founder of the trust required that the invention should be:

“real, original, and important That the Academy rejoices when, as now, it can signalize an invention which unequivocally tends to promote that which the founder had most at heart—the material good of mankind.”



Steel Engraving by Filley & Conn

THE CORLISS ENGINES AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876

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Dr. Gray, in stating the grounds upon which the award was being made, said that Mr. Corliss

“has shown conspicuously his mastery of the resources of mechanism no invention since Watt’s time has so enhanced the efficiency of the steam engine, as this for which the Rumford medal is now presented.”

In February, 1872, Mr. Corliss was appointed Commissioner for the State of Rhode Island to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and was chosen one of the Executive Committee in charge of the preliminary arrangements. Upon his suggestion the Centennial Board of Finance, which did much to insure the financial success of the great enterprise, was organized.

The fourteen hundred horsepower Corliss engines, up to that time the largest ever erected, which furnished the power for Machinery Hall at the exposition, were installed by Mr. Corliss at a cost of more than \$100,000.00, without any additional expense to the exposition, perhaps the most princely contribution ever made by an individual to any interstate ex-



GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AWARDED GEORGE H. CORLISS AT VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873,

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position. The engines were later installed at the Pullman Car Works, in Chicago. Commissioner M. Bartholdi, in his report to the French Government, said that, "it belongs in the category of works of art, by the general beauty of its perfect balance to the eye."

The Grand Diploma of Honor was awarded Mr. Corliss at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, although he did not attend, and his engine was not on exhibition. Foreign builders exhibited engines designed and built on his principles and had placed the name of Corliss on their products, but the judges decided that the original designer should receive the honors as

"a particular distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science, its application to the education of the people and its conducement to the advancement of intellectual, moral and material welfare of man."

The Institute of France acknowledged his great achievement, when it by public proclamation on March 10, 1879, awarded him the Montyn prize, the most coveted prize for mechanical achievement

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in Europe. By a peculiar coincident this honor came to him on the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of his first patent. In 1886, the King of Belgium created him "Officer of the Order of Leopold".

Mr. Corliss invented and patented many other ingenious devices, notably a machine for cutting the teeth on bevel gears, an improved boiler with condensing apparatus for marine engines and a pumping engine designed for water works.

Inventive achievements, the superintendence of great industrial plants and important business in every part of the world made exacting demands upon his time and energy, but did not prevent him from taking an active interest in his adopted city and state. He was a leader in the Republican party and served from 1868-70 as Representative from North Providence in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He was chosen presidential elector in 1876, casting his vote for President Hayes. In his religious faith Mr. Corliss was a Congregationalist, and was deeply interested in the welfare of his church.

His passing deprived Providence of one of its most

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useful and highly honored citizens and the world at large of a great benefactor and an inventive genius. The following is quoted from the press in Providence at the time of his death:

“The community loses one of its master minds and a man who has done more for the development of the steam engine than anyone who has yet lived in this country. His fame was world-wide and his years were devoted to the very end to the one purpose of his life. To say that he has left a void which it is impossible to fill is simply to reveal the poverty of language in the presence of an irreparable loss.”

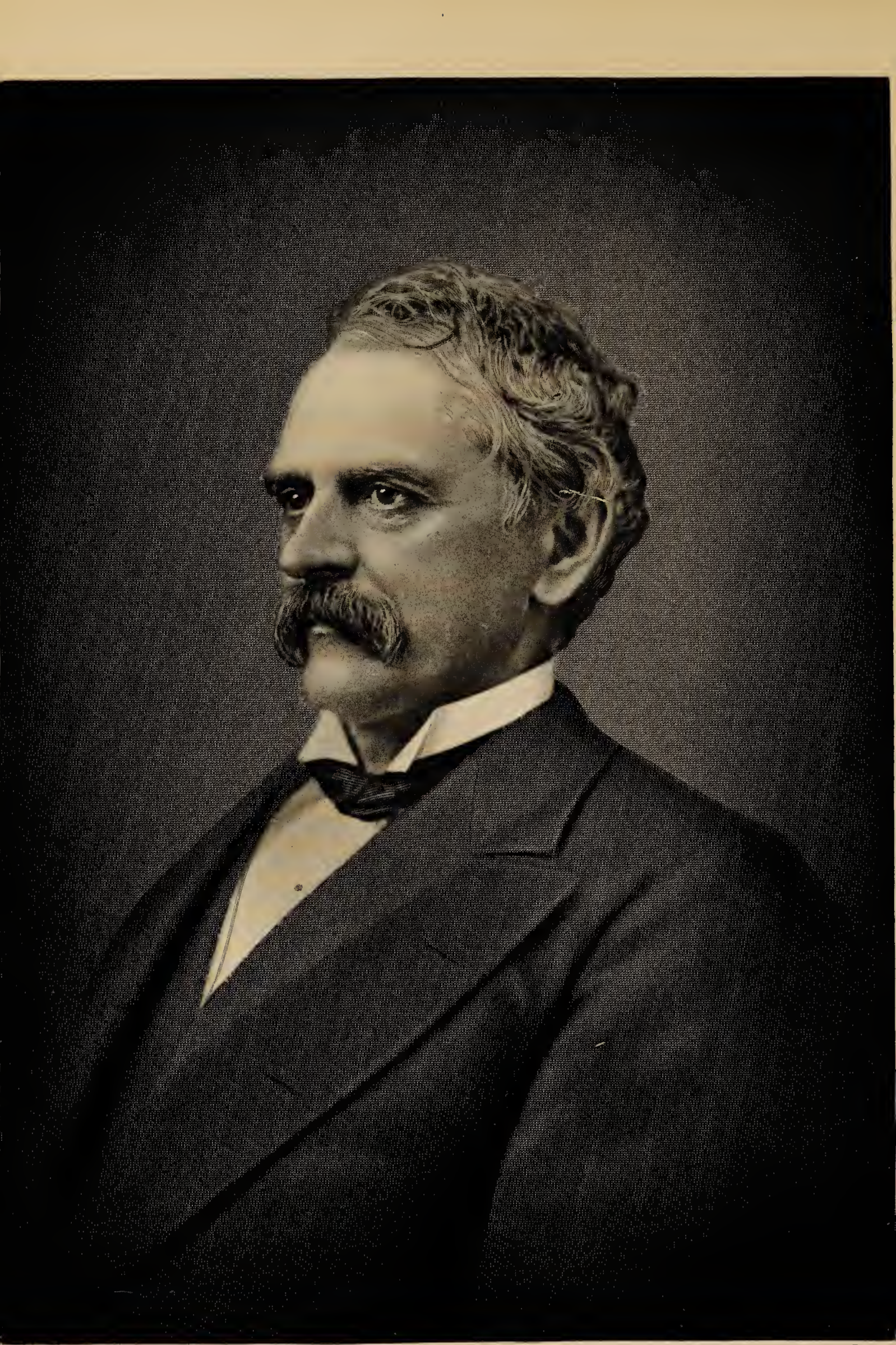
George Henry Corliss married (first) January 3, 1839, Phoebe Farnum Frost, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Clark) Frost of Canterbury, Connecticut. She was born in Canterbury, January 7, 1814, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 5, 1859. He married (second) December 13, 1866, Emily A. Shaw of Newburyport, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Mary A. Shaw. She was born in 1835, in Newburyport, and died June 15, 1910, in Providence.

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George Henry and Phoebe Farnum (Frost) Corliss were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Marie Louisa, born in Greenwich, New York, December 13, 1839, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 13, 1929.
- (2) George Frost, born in Greenwich, New York, October 12, 1841, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 7, 1927. He made his home in Nice, France.





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Albert H. Corliss.

CORLISS

REV. DR. ALBERT H. CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Easton, Washington County, New York, May 11, 1823, and died in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, November 10, 1883.

As a young man, Mr. Corliss decided upon a medical career and after the necessary preliminary preparation, began to study medicine under the preceptorship of his father, from whom he received an excellent training, theoretical as well as practical. He also attended lectures in Albany where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Early in life, however, he had publicly professed his religious faith and after completing his medical studies found himself irresistably drawn toward the Christian ministry. After serious and deliberate consideration he entered the theological seminary at Auburn, New York, in 1848.

On October 3, 1849, Dr. Corliss was ordained by the Presbytery of Utica, New York, and installed at Westernville, New York. He was subsequently called

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to Presbyterian churches in Marshall, Holland Patent, Lima and Waterville, all in the state of New York.

Rev. Dr. Corliss was a minister of broad views, who was not satisfied with accepted opinions, but gave calm and sincere consideration to all subjects. His preaching was never sensational or extravagant, but always eminently instructive, and it can truly be said, that from the time he entered the ministry, until his death, he gave his life to unselfish and devoted service for the glory of God.

He continued his practice of medicine along with his ministerial duties and his professional services were always at the disposal of his people. He might have been a distinguished physician, as was his father before him, but he preferred to devote his life to the ministry and he never regretted his choice. His tastes, his sober judgment, and his high ideals of service to mankind impelled this devotion to his duties as he saw them.

Rev. Dr. Corliss found his recreation in the Adirondack mountains. He was one of the first white men to visit the Piseco and he delighted in roaming through the great out-of-doors. The rest

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which he found in his camp on Woodhull Lake was needful and beneficial, but he never allowed it to interfere with his duties as minister or doctor and wherever he went he carried his medicine kit for emergencies.

In 1882, Rev. Dr. Corliss resigned his pastorate at Waterville and took up his residence in Utica. He had been active in the ministry for more than thirty-two years and his health was beginning to fail. Among the books in his well-stocked library, and in the society of his beloved family, he spent his reclining years in perfect happiness.

His death was sincerely mourned by all who had known him and messages of condolence, expressing the tenderest affection came from far and near.

President Grover Cleveland, a close friend of the family ever since the Rev. Dr. Corliss succeeded Mr. Cleveland's father to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Holland Patent, wrote to Mrs. Corliss:

“When I heard your husband preach, I wondered how it was that a man with such gifts and

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with such power had all his life contented himself in such narrow fields as the little village afforded His great, pure heart was near to God, because his knowledge of Him was gained through His works, and because his communion with Him was through the visible forms of nature When I gazed upon his features, immovable in death, I would mournfully say, 'I knew this great preacher, this true and simple man, this loving friend, and this humble and trusting Christian.' Death leaves to but few survivors a heritage so rich and lasting as the memory of such a husband, father and friend."

The Honorable Erastus Clark, a life-long friend wrote:

"I knew Albert H. Corliss for many years—his intellectual and moral strength, his tenderness, his tenacity of affection He was a clergyman who, having found his duty, did it; a theologian, taking little upon trust, going down to the foundations of his faith, giving weight to creeds other than his own, knowing too much to be bigoted. He could look from all standpoints, see all sides, without lessening his fervor or his



Steel Engraving by Finley & Conn

Susanna (Lawson) Cortliss

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strength. But his mind liberalized and his charity grew for all.”

The following is quoted in the daily press throughout the country from the Presbytery of Utica, in the New York Evangelist:

“ Affectionately remembering him as one who shared our labors in the Gospel of Christ, and whose faith, love and fidelity we desire to follow, we would here record our conviction that in the death of Albert H. Corliss, the church has lost a faithful servant, this Presbytery an honored and beloved member, the pulpit an able and eloquent preacher, and the cause of Christ a beloved friend.”

The Rev. Dr. Corliss married in Rome, New York, August 29, 1848, Susanna Lawson, daughter of George and Sophia (Glynes) Lawson. She was born in London, England, April 22, 1821, and died in Utica, New York, August 4, 1907.

Rev. Dr. Hiram and Susanna (Lawson) Corliss were the parents of the following children:

- (I) Sarah, born in Westernville, New York, August 24, 1849, died July 4, 1883, in Utica,

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New York; married Frank Davis of Chicago,
Children:

- (i) Rachael Corliss, born in Utica, May 29, 1883, and died September 10, 1883.
- (II) Sheldon, born in Westernville, July 30, 1851, and died in Cambridge, New York, October 31, 1883.
- (III) Charles Albert, born in Marshall, New York, August 20, 1853, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1878.
- (IV) Susanna, born in Holland Patent, New York, October 11, 1856, and died in Utica, New York, May 27, 1917.
- (V) Mary, born in Holland Patent, June 24, 1858, resides in Utica, New York.
- (VI) George Lawson, born in Holland Patent, June 4, 1860, and died September 24, 1862.






Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Charles Cortiss

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HARLES CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, February 26, 1826, and died November 12, 1862, in Providence, Rhode Island. The life of Charles Corliss held promise of bringing further honors to his distinguished family when his untimely death occurred in his thirty-sixth year.

He was of valuable assistance to his brother, George H. Corliss and shared with him the responsibilities of the management of the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence. He was of a kind and genial disposition, a giant in physique, with a charming personality and possessed of extraordinary executive ability.

Charles Corliss married, September 4, 1855, Anna Laing, daughter of Paisley and Catherine Frances Laing. She was born in 1830, in Northumberland, New York, and died April 15, 1880, in Saratoga Springs, New York.

Children:

(I) Mary Emma, born February 17, 1857, and died

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in Providence, December 8, 1931; she married November 22, 1882, Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, son of William Watson and Elizabeth A. (Sherman) Brackett. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, July 30, 1853, and died in Saratoga Springs, New York, February 27, 1924. Children:

(1) Edgar Truman, born March 25, 1890, and died July 10, 1899.

(2) Charles William, born November 26, 1892; married in Indianapolis, Indiana, Elizabeth Barrows Fletcher of Indianapolis. Children:

(i) Alexander Corliss born October 9, 1920.

(ii) Elizabeth Fletcher, born March 18, 1922.

(II) Charles, born in Providence, June 2, 1860, and died June 1, 1914. He was a prominent business man in Troy, New York.

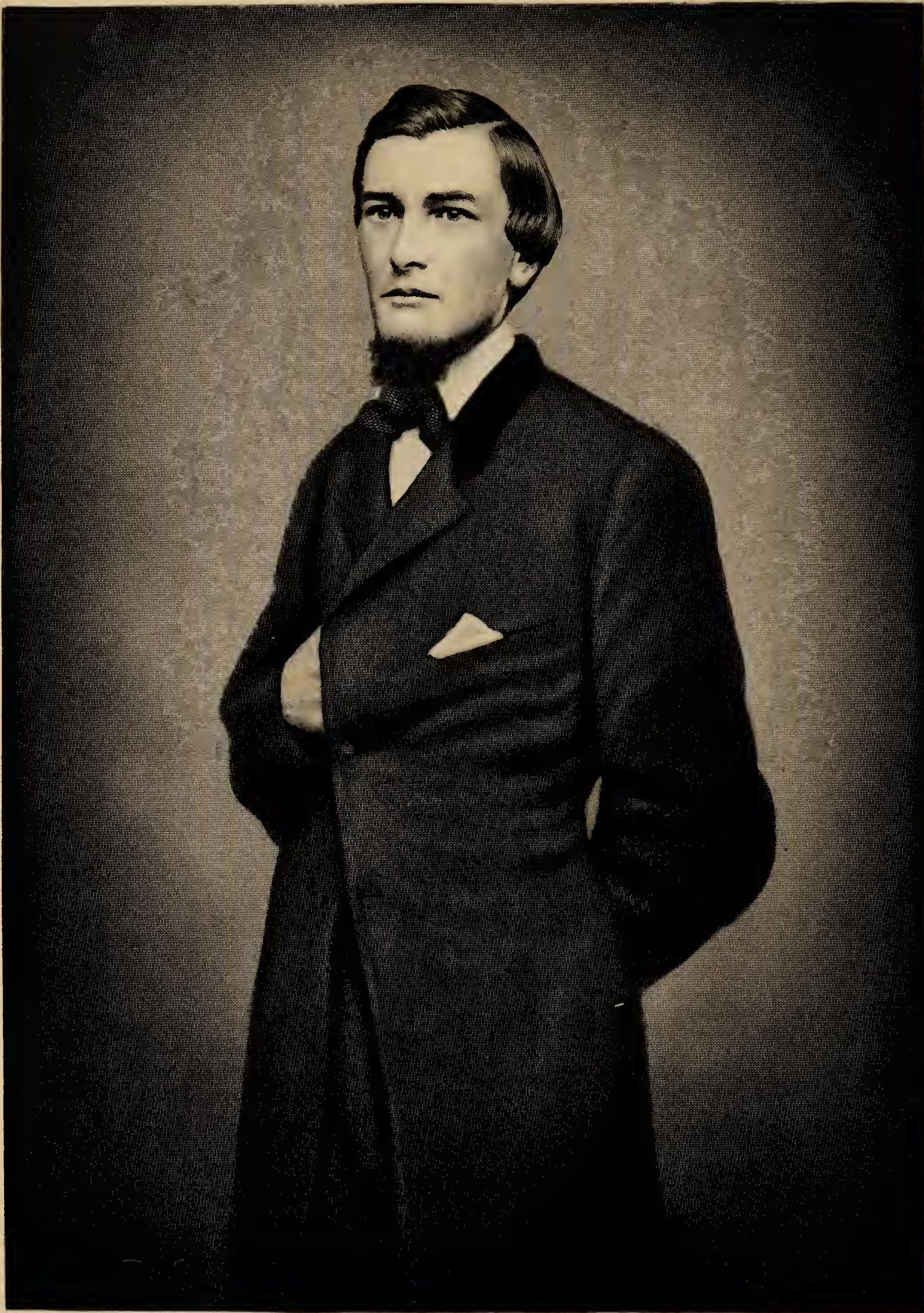
(III) George, born in Providence, January 1, 1863, and died in Saratoga Springs, New York, March 26, 1902. He married Florence Katherine Hubbard of Saratoga Springs, May 4, 1895,

CORLISS

daughter of George Goatley and Katherine (Stewart) Hubbard and was born May 24, 1875. Children:

- (1) Florence, born April 1, 1896, and died October 26, 1917.
- (2) Elizabeth, born January 24, 1899. She married Ernest Henry Duval, October 5, 1925, son of Napoleon Duval of Saratoga Springs. Children:
 - (i) Ernest Corliss, born June 4, 1931.





Steel Engraving by Finley & Conn

William Cortiss

CORLISS

WILLIAM CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, November 5, 1834, and died in Providence, March 29, 1915.

He received his early education in the district schools and later attended Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, New York, where he showed a remarkable talent for mathematics. He could solve difficult mathematical problems as readily as the average student could read a printed page.

In 1844, he became associated with his elder brother, George H. Corliss, in Providence, and assisted him in the development of the steam engine. In 1856, he became vice-president of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, in charge of the testing department and also acted as salesman for the concern. William Corliss was decidedly an inventor and rendered valuable service to the Corliss Steam Engine Works.

As a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence, his attention

CORLISS

was called to the need of a strictly burglar-proof safe. He began to investigate the safes then on the market, but was never quite satisfied with the demonstrations, and in many instances, actually opened the strong-boxes to prove their inadequacy. Mr. Corliss began to experiment, and in 1874, designed the first burglar-proof Corliss safe, globular in shape. The Corliss Safe Manufacturing Company was organized with William Corliss as president and Henry W. Wilkinson as vice president and treasurer. The safes were manufactured in Providence and shipped to all parts of the world, until the company was sold to the Mosler Safe Company of New York. Mr. Corliss had built up a most lucrative business and the price he received for his company was commensurate with its prestige and world renown.

Politically, Mr. Corliss was a Republican and took a keen interest in politics. He served several terms as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and constructed a most efficient system of water supply and distribution for the city of Providence. He was a staunch supporter of all worth-while movements and a member of the Congregational Church. His

CORLISS

friends were legion and his philosophy of life was that of Oliver Wendell Holmes; "I detect more good than evil in humanity; love lights more fires than hate extinguishes, and men grow better as the world grows old."

William Corliss married February 8, 1860, Phebe Catherine McEwen, who was born March 8, 1839, in New Scotland, Albany County, New York, and died April 1, 1915, in Providence. She was the daughter of John and Susan (Warren) McEwen.

William and Phebe Catherine (McEwen) Corliss were the parents of the following children:

(I) Eva Dickson, born July 26, 1861; married April 17, 1879, Clinton R. Weeden of Providence. Children:

(1) Hortense, born May 12, 1880; married October 19, 1905, Thomas F. Lawrence.

Children:

(i) Elizabeth Grinnell, born March 10, 1907, married William Slater Allen, January 31, 1929.

CORLISS

(2) Eva Corliss, born November 29, 1883;
married George Marsh. Children:

(i) Carol, born December 10, 1918.

(II) Mary Louise, born August 14, 1863, died July
19, 1864.

(III) William Jr., born August 8, 1865, died October
14, 1894, after having spent many years with
his father in the safe manufacturing enterprise;
married (first) Yola McKelvey; and (second)
Carrie Stearns.

(IV) Edward Warren, born March 11, 1872, died in
1916.






Sheldon

Arms: Azure, on a cross or, an annulet gules.

(Burke: "General Armory")

SHELDON

HE origin of the surname Sheldon is from the locality "of Sheldon," a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby, England. There are also parishes of the name in the counties of Devon and Warwick.

In the register of Oxford University is found Francis Sheldon of County Worcestershire, in 1584. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury died in 1677. He graduated from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1617. He was a Royalist and during the time of Cromwell's rule, retired to Staffordshire and Derbyshire. In 1660, he was made Bishop of London and in 1663 Archbishop of Canterbury. After the great fire he contributed two thousand pounds toward rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. He built the library at Lambeth Palace and the Sheldonian Theatre of Oxford. Sir Joseph Sheldon, his nephew, was Lord Mayor of London, and died in 1681.

JOHN SHELDON, progenitor of the family in America, died in 1706. He was one of the forty-one men of Narragansett, who, on July 29, 1679, petitioned the King that he "would put an end to these

SHELDON

differences about the government thereof which hath been so fatal to the prosperity of the place; animosities still arising in peoples' minds, as they stand affected to this or that government." He bought 230 acres of land October 20, 1683, near Pettasomscott. His will was dated August 15, 1704, and proved January 16, 1706.

ISAAC SHELDON, son of John Sheldon, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, and died in 1752. He was admitted a freeman of Kingston in 1712, and was councilman for South Kingston in 1723.

He married (first), Susanna Potter, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Tripp) Potter. He married (second), Sarah.

BENJAMIN SHELDON, son of Isaac and Susanna (Potter) Sheldon, was born March 4, 1727. He is supposed to have been killed by the Indians during the Revolutionary War. He lived in South Kingston. He married Susan Sherman.

SAMUEL SHELDON, son of Benjamin and Susan (Sherman) Sheldon, married Tabitha Rogers.

SHELDON

SUSAN SHELDON, daughter of Samuel and Tabitha (Rogers) Sheldon, was born in Easton, New York, May 28, 1794, and died April 5, 1843, in Greenwich, (Union Village) New York. She married April 6, 1814, Dr. Hiram Corliss. (*See Corliss Line*).

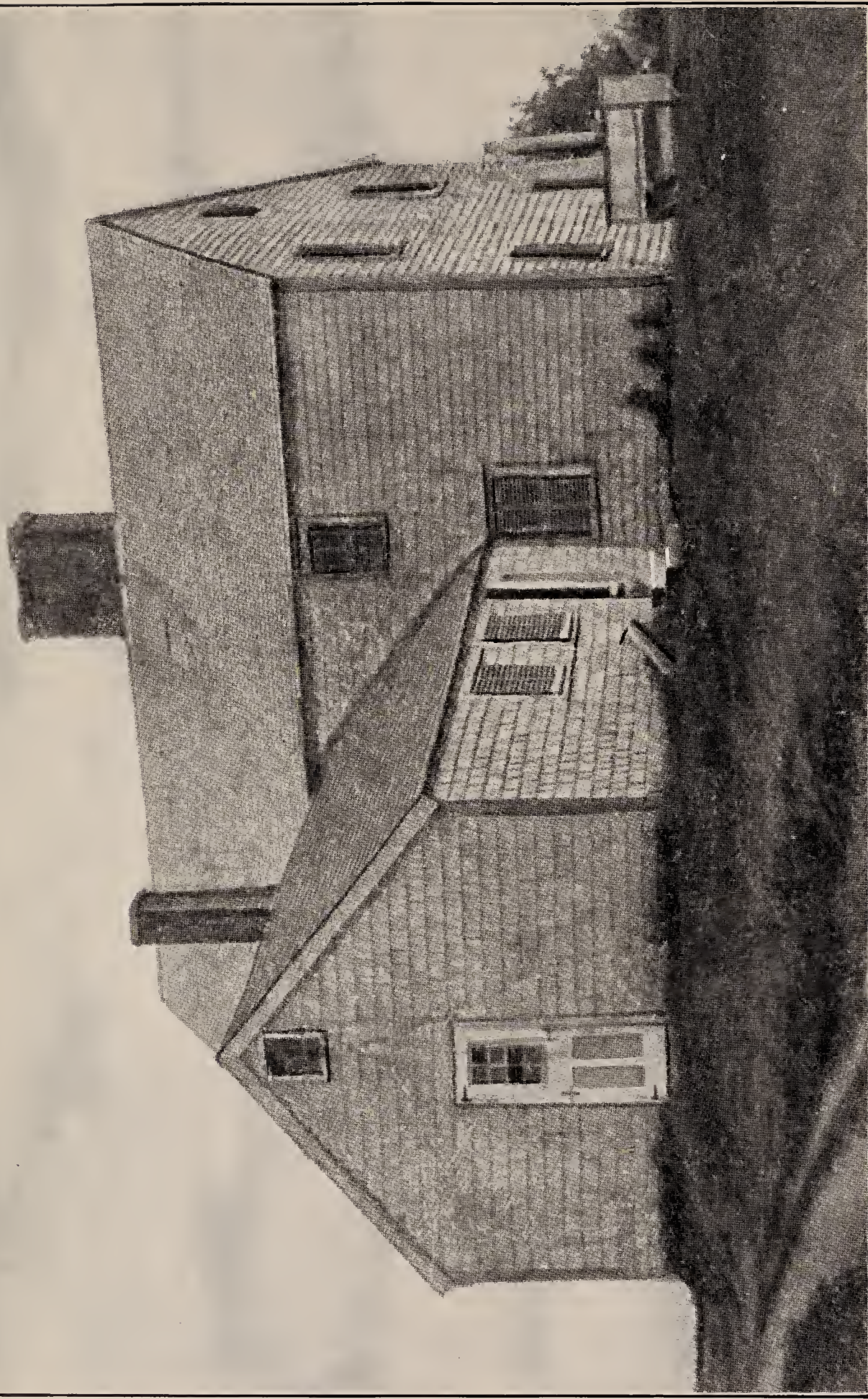




Dow

Arms: Sable, a fesse dancette ermines between three doves
argent.

(Burke's: "General Armory")



THE JOHN ALDEN HOUSE, DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

(Built 1653)

JOHN ALDEN married Priscilla Mullens; their daughter, Ruth Alden, married John Bass; their daughter, Sarah Bass, married Ephraim Thayer; their daughter, Esther Thayer, married Moses French; their son, Jonathan French, married Abigail Richards; their son, Jonathan French, married Rebecca Farrar; their daughter, Abigail French, married Joseph Dow; their son, Joseph Henry Dow, married Sarah J. Bunnell; their son, Herbert H. Dow, married Grace A. Ball.

DOW

THE acquisition of surnames by the people of Great Britain was gradual, the process covering about five centuries following the Norman conquest. The Cromwellian wars brought about a wide change of surnames, but they were not reduced to a fixed spelling until about 1700, and even after that they varied although mostly through ignorance of spelling. In England, the taking of a surname was mostly for the sake of convenience and as the population increased, the names, John, William, Richard and Henry multiplied with each king of that name, until they were not separable by the tax collector. It was to prevent subsequent confusion that each man became known to his neighbors by a qualifying name. John the little man became John Little, John who lived on a hill became John Hill, and so also with John the smith and John the strong. In many counties of England, there were men of mild manner, whose personalities called for a gentle name, such as dove. This name is not peculiar to England although we find it as early as 1200 in a Parliamentary writ

DOW

directed to a Nicholas le Duv and a Richard le Duv. As time went on there was a tendency to change the spelling and the form of Dow and Dowe resulted.



DOW

HENRY DOW, the progenitor of the Dow families of Hampton, Massachusetts, and vicinity, was the second son of Henry and Elizabeth Dow of Runham, Norfolk, England, where he was born in 1608. On the eleventh day of February, 1631, he married the widow of John Nudd, of Ormsby, same county. He was engaged in farming at Ormsby, England. After six years' residence in Ormsby, Henry Dow applied for permission to emigrate to America and, having been examined, was granted a license April 11, 1637, for himself and family, as follows: "*Henry Dow, husbandman, aged 29 years; Joane, his wife, 30 years; with four children, and one servant (Anne Manning, aged 17 years); who are desirous to pass into New England to inhabit.*" Mr. Dow settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he remained several years, and was admitted as a freeman in 1638. Here his wife died, June 20, 1640, and in 1641 he married Margaret Cole. He removed to Hampton in the latter part of the year 1643 or early in 1644, and here he bought a dwelling house and several tracts of land for a farm. This homestead remained in possession of his lineal descendants until after the

DOW

death of Olive Dow of the sixth generation, in 1854. Henry Dow was selectman in 1651, deputy from Hampton to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1655-56; and was appointed with two others in 1658 to examine and record all landgrants and highways. He died in 1659. He was one of the dozen men in Hampton who was styled "gentleman" and addressed as "mister."



DOW

HENRY DOW, son of Henry and Joane Dow, was about 25 years of age when his father died. He settled the estate, being chief executor of the will, and remained at the homestead, in charge of the farm. Two months later he married Hannah Page, who came with her parents from Ormsby in the same ship as the Dow family. He was a land surveyor, selectman, town clerk; was deputy to the General Assembly, clerk of the House, and speaker pro tem. He was marshall of Norfolk county from 1673 until the close of the Massachusetts government in New Hampshire, was deputy marshall, under royal government, and in 1680 was appointed marshall for a limited time. In 1686 Mr. Dow was "*admitted and sworn as an attorney and paid his fee.*" He was ensign of the Hampton company of militia in 1689 and captain in 1692. His commission was signed by Sir William Phipps, then governor of Massachusetts, with which state the New Hampshire towns were temporarily connected. From this time on he was called Captain Henry Dow. Captain Dow at one time was one of the justices of the court for New Hampshire. In 1699 he was justice of the inferior

DOW

court of Common Pleas and was reappointed to this same office in 1697. He was senior justice in 1699 and held office until his death in 1707. Captain Henry Dow married first, in 1659, Hannah, daughter of Robert Page, "one just in her generation"; second, on November 10, 1704, he married widow Mary Green, "a gracious gentlewoman", (as styled by a Boston newspaper), and daughter of Captain Christopher Hussey.



DOW

SAMUEL DOW, Deacon, son of Henry and Hannah (Page) Dow, was born November 4, 1662, and died June 20, 1714. He learned land surveying and aided in the establishing of a boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He succeeded his father in the office of town clerk where he served five years and he also served as selectman five years. He was a leader in the church and other public affairs and while not a man of the same ability as his father, he was a citizen of high standing. He married, December 12, 1683, Abigail Hobbs. She was born, July 29, 1664, and died, May 12, 1700, a daughter of Morris and Sarah (Easton) Hobbs. Samuel Dow married, second, February 13, 1703, Sarah, widow of Peter Garland, and daughter of John and Deborah (Godfrey) Taylor.



DOW

SAMUEL DOW, Deacon, son of Samuel and Abigail (Hobbs) Dow, was born May 25, 1693, and died at Hampton, March 29, 1755. He succeeded his father in the office of deacon and was known as Deacon Samuel, Jr. He held the office of town clerk and selectman, and was the first town treasurer. He married, September 12, 1717, Mary Page, who was born December 13, 1695, and died March 6, 1760, daughter of Christopher and Abigail (Tilton) Page.



DOW

JOSEPH DOW, son of Samuel and Mary (Page) Dow, was born December 21, 1729, and died December 16, 1806. He was known as Squire Dow and for thirty-five years was town clerk, succeeding to the office held by his father and grandfather. He would never be termed a politician, yet throughout his active life, he was continually in public office. He married, December 26, 1759, Dorothy Blake, who was born May 30, 1734, and died November 4, 1815, daughter of Nathan and Judith (Batchelder) Blake.



DOW

JOSIAH DOW, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Blake) Dow, was born December 26, 1764, and died in Hampton, October 11, 1840. He was the fourth generation of town clerks in Hampton which office he held for twenty years. He married, October 1, 1801, widow Hannah Moulton, who was born May 6, 1766, and died August 4, 1839, daughter of John and Mary Moulton.



DOW

JOSEPH DOW, son of Josiah and Hannah (Moulton) Dow, was born April 12, 1807, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1833, with the degree of M. A., being salutatorian of his class, which included several prominent men of later days. For four years he was principal of Pembroke Academy and was subsequently in charge of the Lyceum in Gardiner, Maine. The panic of 1837 made necessary a change in his plans and for a few years he was engaged in teaching in East Machias, Maine, and Pompey, New York. In 1862, he returned to Hampton. One of the first duties he performed on his return to Hampton was to make a survey of the town and from 1862 until his death he was engaged in writing a History of Hampton. For this work he was particularly well qualified, as five of his ancestors had held the office of town clerk in direct succession. The history was not quite finished at his death and his daughter completed it and published it in two volumes. It is now a rare book and is considered a fine example of town history and genealogical information. Joseph Dow died December 16, 1889. He married Abigail French, April 14, 1835;

DOW

she was born, August 4, 1810, and died, January 28, 1870; daughter of Reverend Jonathan French of North Hampton.



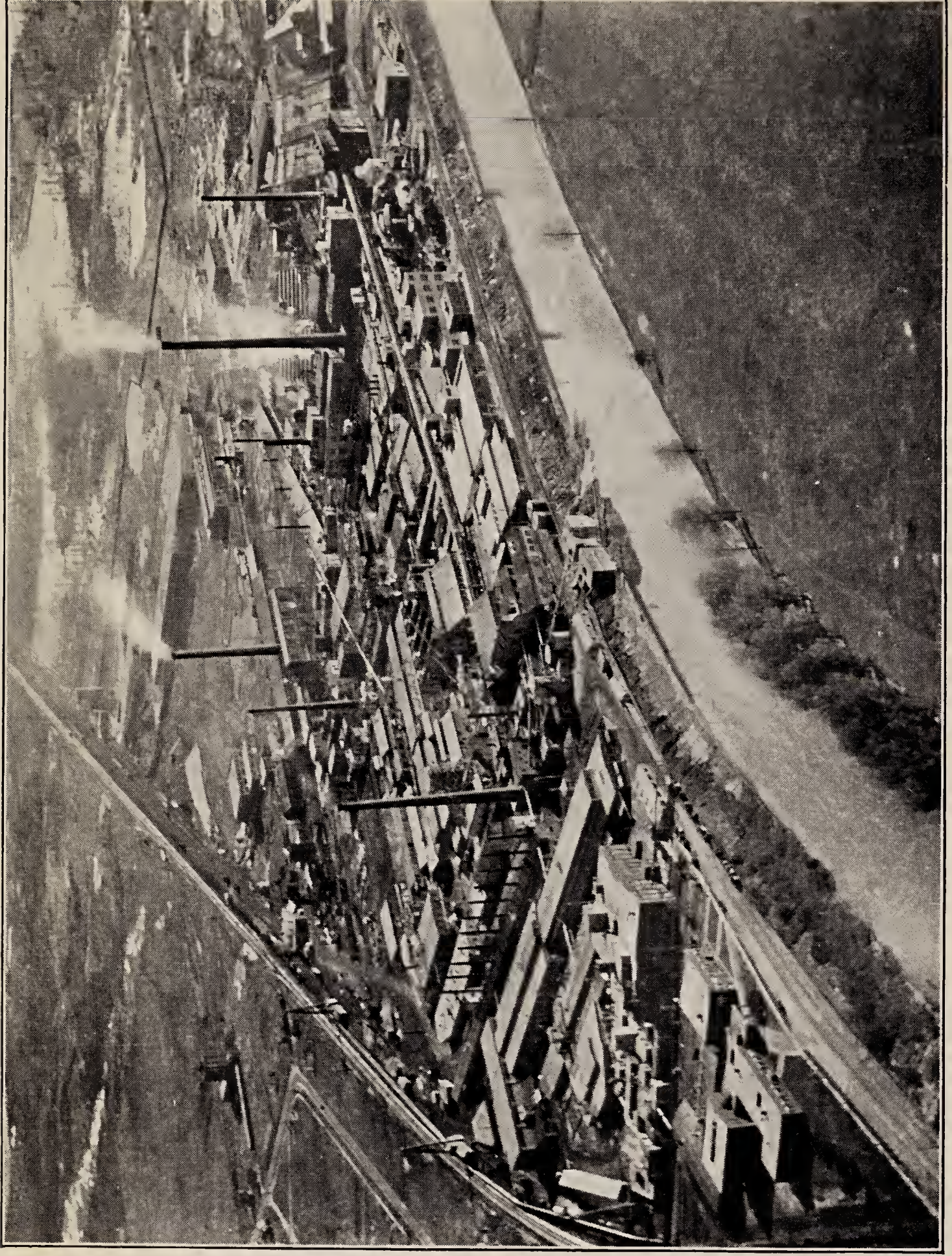
DOW

JOSEPH HENRY DOW, the eldest child of Joseph and Abigail (French) Dow, was born, April 22, 1836, in Pembroke, New Hampshire, and died, January 12, 1902, in Midland, Michigan. He was an inventor along mechanical lines and for many years served as master mechanic at the Chisholm Steel Shovel Works, Cleveland, Ohio. He invented the first turbine in the United States. At various times in his career his work required that he should reside in Canada and eastern Connecticut. For several years prior to his death, he lived a retired life at his home in Midland, Michigan. He married, November 24, 1863, Sarah Jane Bunnell, born in Derby, Connecticut, April 20, 1838, and died in Midland, Michigan, January 1, 1909. She was a daughter of Captain Alva Bunnell. Mr. and Mrs. Dow were the parents of the following children: (1) Herbert Henry, of whom further. (2) Mary Edith, born August 19, 1868, in Derby, Connecticut, resides in Saginaw, Michigan. (3) Abby French, born June 20, 1870, in Derby, died in infancy. (4) Helen Josephine, born May 30, 1876, in Derby, Connecticut, died in Midland, Michigan, April 19, 1918.

DOW

HERBERT HENRY DOW, son of Joseph Henry and Sarah Jane (Bunnell) Dow, was born February 26, 1866, in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, and died October 15, 1930, at the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. His education was begun in the public schools of Connecticut. His elementary education was completed in Cleveland, Ohio, where the family removed when he was twelve years of age. In 1888, he graduated from the Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland, and was later awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by this school. He also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from the University of Michigan. His originality in his work was in evidence during his early school days when it was noted that he avoided routine work and displayed an aptitude for forming unusual and creative ideas.

Subsequent to his graduation, Mr. Dow accepted a professorship at the Huron Street Hospital College in Cleveland, where he held the chair as professor and instructor in chemistry and toxicology from 1888 to 1889. During the latter year, he experi-



THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

DOW

mented with bromine extraction and became deeply interested in the manufacture of chemicals in Canton which led to the organization in 1890 of the Midland Chemical Company in Midland, Michigan, from which developed the internationally known industry of the Dow Chemical Company. He chose Midland as the best place of operation because of the amount of bromine contained in the brine of the salt wells that were already drilled there.

Throughout his remarkable career, Dr. Dow developed many new chemical and mechanical processes. Over one hundred patents were granted to him, and it is certain that he has rendered invaluable service in developing hundreds of others. The first manufacture of chemicals in an electrolytic cell took place under his direction and this was his greatest outstanding contribution to the world of chemistry. As process after process was perfected, new machinery had to be designed and manufacturers had to be coaxed to make it. His indomitable will and courage was an incentive to others as he successfully pushed forward his plans.

DOW

His unusual ability was soon recognized in other than the chemical field and for years he was retained by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as a consulting engineer on power matters, which again brought him national recognition. He made numerous trips abroad and kept in touch with world conditions through actual contact. His battles with the German bromine trust constituted an interesting chapter in his life.

At the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Dow, at that time a recognized leader of industry, was named a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense. His aid was sought in the solution of the many problems that arose and his contributions to that end were an aid to the successful outcome of the war. His company was one of the first to make carbolic acid on a large scale and at the close of the war it was turning out thirty tons a day. Mustard gas was also manufactured in large quantities and the Dow Chemical Company was the first to ship this product over seas.

In 1930 Dr. Dow was selected by vote of the com-

DOW

mittee of the various national chemical societies to receive the Perkin Medal, the highest honor awarded in industrial chemistry in the United States. Presentation of the Medal was made by Professor Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University at a meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, The American Chemical Society, the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, and the American Electrochemical Society, held at Rumford Hall, Chemists' Club, New York City, January 10, 1930.

With all his success, Dr. Dow remained a retiring and extremely modest man in acknowledging his achievements, ascribing his success to his ability to select good men. Despite the great demand upon his time, he was always the most available man in Midland. He served as a member of the Council, the Board of Education, and as Superintendent of Parks in charge of the park system, which he, on all occasions, maintained with his private funds. He donated a portion of Emerson Park to the city, furnished Midland with an airport, supplied materials and the artist for the decoration of the



THE DOW GARDENS



THE DOW GARDENS

DOW

court house, supplied the funds to construct wading pools for school children, was a staunch supporter of the Welfare Association, the Flower Show, and contributed liberally toward the new Midland Country Club house. In a dozen ways he was the father of the town, and was generally beloved for his numerous deeds of kindness. He gave not only of his means but of his time as well and it was through his efforts that Midland obtained the most unusual courthouse in America. In the interest of recreation he sponsored and worked for the establishment of the Midland Community Center to which he contributed most liberally.

His own particular hobby was gardening, a pronounced characteristic since his boyhood days in Connecticut. His well kept grounds, with the wonderful landscape effect produced by himself and his gardener were beautiful to look upon and Dr. Dow took great delight in them and was never so happy as when working among his flowers. He did much to beautify the city of Midland by engaging skilled gardeners and providing the necessary funds.

DOW

Dr. Dow held memberships in all the leading scientific societies pertaining to his line of work. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Chemical Society; the American Electrochemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry (Great Britain); American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Franklin Institute; a member of the Corporation of Case School of Applied Science; life member of University of Michigan Union; National Museum of Engineering & Industry; New York State Horticultural Society and the Michigan State Horticultural Society. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic Order and attained the thirty-second degree. He was elected to receive the thirty-third degree in October, 1930. His clubs were: the Midland Country Club; Saginaw Country Club; Saginaw Club; Detroit Athletic Club; Union League Club of Detroit; Union Club of Cleveland; and the Chemists' Club of New York. He was also a member of the Sigma Xi and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternities.

DOW

Dr. Dow was prominently affiliated with the Presbyterian church of Midland and was a generous contributor to all its charities and other good works.





Ball

Arms: Argent, a lion passant sable on a chief of the second three mullets of the first.

Crest: Out of clouds proper, a demi-lion rampant sable, powdered with estoiles argent, holding a globe or.

(Burke's: "General Armory")

DOW

DR. HERBERT HENRY DOW married, November 16, 1892, Grace A. Ball, who was born, January 26, 1869, in Midland, Michigan, daughter of George Willard and Amelia (Eaton) Ball. Mrs. Dow's father was born, August 21, 1845, in Montague, Massachusetts, and died, August 29, 1929, at Midland. He was one of the first bankers in Midland and later engaged in the hardware business. In 1914 he retired to spend his declining years in restful quiet at his son's home. His wife was born in New Fane, Niagara County, New York, August 7, 1843, and died July 31, 1910, in Midland.

Dr. and Mrs. Dow were the parents of the following children:

(1) Helen, born March 16, 1894, in Midland, died October 16, 1918, in Ann Arbor, Michigan; married William J. Hale, February 7, 1917. Child: Ruth Elizabeth.

(2) Ruth Alden, born November 16, 1895; married April 7, 1917, Leland I. Doan, Sales Manager of The Dow Chemical Company of Midland. Children: Leland Alden; Dorothy Margaret; and Herbert Dow.

DOW

(3) Willard Henry, born, January 4, 1897, graduated from the School of Chemical Engineering of the University of Michigan in 1919; president and general manager of the Dow Chemical Company. Married, September 3, 1921, Martha L. Pratt, daughter of L. E. Pratt. Children: Helen Adeline and Herbert Henry.

(4) Osborn Curtiss, born November 20, 1899, died October 3, 1902.

(5) Alden Ball, born April 10, 1904, graduate of the class of June, 1931, from the School of Architecture, Columbia University. Designer of the Midland Country Club house at Midland.

(6) Margaret Grace, born January 3, 1906, teacher in the elementary school of the University of Michigan.

(7) Dorothy Darling, born, January 2, 1908. Resides at home.

In closing the story of the career of Dr. Dow, it seems fitting to quote the well written editorial which appeared in the Midland Republican on October 15, 1930, and which was written by one who had the privilege to know Dr. Dow intimately.

DOW

"MIDLAND'S GREATEST FRIEND"

"The great benefactor of Midland is gone.

"The passing of Dr. Herbert H. Dow leaves our community at once shocked and crushed.

"In no other one personage could the affection and well-being of the entire city and county be so completely centered; no individual other than Dr. Dow could have earned the genuine admiration and the deep, ever increasing respect and gratitude universally felt by the citizenry of Midland.

"Lacking the opportunity of a personal acquaintance with Midland's great chemical genius seems to have lessened not a bit the great regard that hundreds of persons have cherished for this big man who they knew by reputation as the exponent of everything that was honorable, uplifting and at the same time a step ahead.

"And for those who were privileged to know his every day dynamic, convincing, yet kindly personality — the reverence with which they grew to honor him approached the idealistic.

"It was forty years ago that Herbert Dow brought his first chemical idea to Midland, and

DOW

the great development and progress that changed the first crude experimental laboratory into the mammoth chemical industry that marks the present prosperous city, have been largely the continued application of the new and novel ideas which emanated from this same fertile brain.

“Dr. Dow’s ideas have not been confined to the chemical field. For years he was retained by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as a consulting engineer on power matters — simply more notions that had to be expressed. His friends and associates marveled at the ingenuity of his ideas. And the latest one of which the company and the community are bound to profit, is the monster new powerhouse which should be placed in initial operation by the middle of next month after a year of building. This great power unit employing for the first time modern use of his own invention, would have proved of especial satisfaction to the inventor could he have lived to witness its first successful use.

“The keen foresight of this chemical wizard in surrounding himself with other good men to share the management and production of his

DOW

growing corporation proved another bit of wise business acumen, in that it now will be able to carry on to a brilliant future in the hands of a well-trained and efficient organization, as a worthy monument to the memory of its beloved founder and a permanent heritage for the city which he has builded."



A tribute from Midland's Mayor, Honorable John Whitman:

"The City of Midland is today mourning the greatest loss in its history. Through the boundless energy and marvelous civic spirit of this great man has been built this beautiful city. No request for the betterment of Midland were ever refused by him. Perhaps a great many of us do not realize that we have had in our midst one of the greatest men in America. A very modest individual he was, always pleased to converse with our most humble citizens, — just one man in a million. The city of Midland will never again have as good a friend as our beloved Dr.

DOW

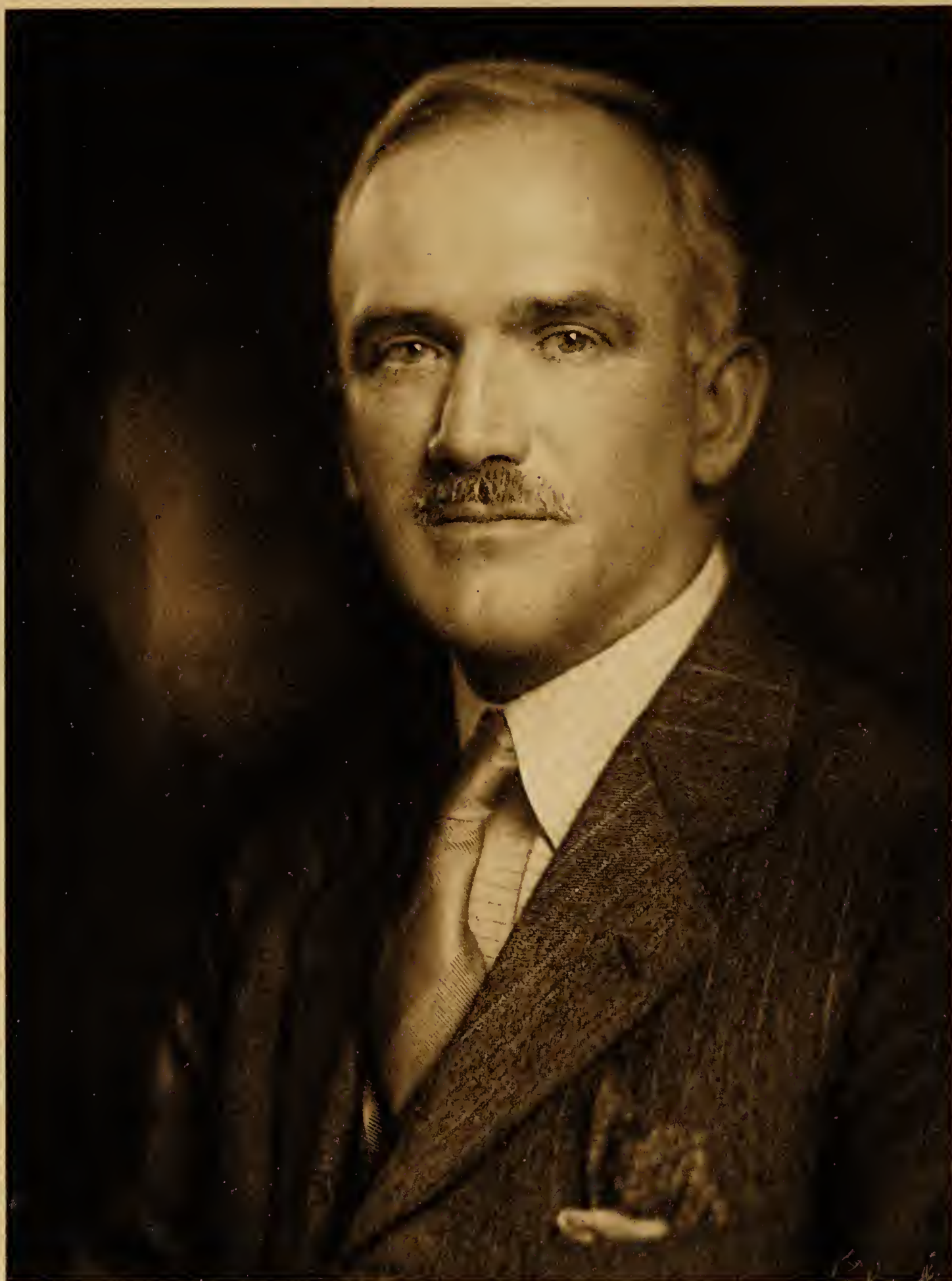
Herbert H. Dow, and I earnestly suggest that the People here set aside February 26th, his birthday, as a future memorial to the memory of this great man.”



GEORGE

THE surname George is derived from two Greek words, and signifies "earth worker" or "farmer". There were three brothers bearing this name who came to America when New England was in its infancy and from them have descended a worthy line of men and women. One of these was Dr. Frank William George, who through his advanced work as an orthopedic surgeon and roentgenologist, has contributed materially to the knowledge of the medical world and it was with deep regret that the laymen and the fraternity of medicine learned of his passing.

WILLIAM GEORGE, son of Thomas and Lydia George, was born May 29, 1839, in Columbia, Canada, and died in Bristol, New Hampshire, December 7, 1898. He was a successful merchant and a prominent citizen in the civic and social affairs of Bristol. Politically he was a Republican, but was not an office seeker. His fraternal associations were with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Weltha, daughter of Joseph Braley. She was born in Northfield, Vermont, September 27, 1840, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 18, 1928.



F. W. Y. Engle

GEORGE

DR. FRANK WILLIAM GEORGE, son of William and Weltha R. (Braley) George, was born in Bristol, New Hampshire, February 27, 1879, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 18, 1928. He prepared for Wesleyan University at Tilton Seminary in Tilton, New Hampshire. He received his A. B. Degree from Wesleyan University in 1897 and his M. D. Degree from Harvard Medical School in 1902. After serving his internship at the Boston City Hospital, the Worcester City Hospital and the Children's Hospital in Boston, he practiced for three years in Athol, Massachusetts, subsequently returning to the Worcester Memorial Hospital where he was assistant surgeon for ten years and was roentgenologist for fifteen years. He also served for fifteen years as orthopedic surgeon at the Worcester City Hospital, where he was chief of the orthopedic service at the time of his death.

When in 1915, his country called upon the medical men for aid in caring for the boys wearing the khaki in camp, cantonment and field, Dr. George responded, and with his training and experience, he was eagerly accepted by the government. He entered

GEORGE

the army, April 19, 1917, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and after receiving special training, he was appointed captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and soon after his appointment, August 15, 1917, he was sent to France with the First American expeditionary forces.

While overseas, he was attached to the Heavy Artillery, whose headquarters were at Mailly (Aube) Chateaux Beaux and Savenay, France. During the two years of his active service in France, he organized and was commanding officer of Camp Hospital No. 13; chief orthopedic surgeon at the New York Hospital at Chateau Rue, France, and was chief of the operating room at the Base Hospital at Savenay, France. When he was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, March 25, 1919, it was with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Following his discharge, he organized and was commanding officer of the local Base Hospital No. 70 and resumed his private practice. He was a member of the staff of several of the local Worcester Hospitals. Among his affiliations were: Chief

GEORGE

Orthopedic Surgeon at City Hospital; roentgenologist at the Worcester Memorial Hospital, consulting orthopedic surgeon at the Holden Hospital, Holden, Massachusetts; the Louis Pasteur Hospitals, Worcester, and the Sturdy Memorial Hospital of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Dr. George was a member of the following medical associations: the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Association, Worcester District Medical Association, Wachusett Medical Association, Boston Orthopedic Club and the American College of Surgeons. He was also affiliated with the following clubs: Alethia Grotto, A. F. & A. M., Knights Templars, Worcester Club, Worcester Country Club and the Petersham Country Club.

Dr. George attained success and leadership in his profession and was one of the most honored and respected citizens of Worcester. With his death, the city of Worcester lost one of its most highly honored citizens, as well as a most useful and worthy public servant. At the time of his death the following editorial appeared in the Worcester Evening Gazette:

GEORGE

"The sudden and untimely death of Dr. Frank W. George removes a surgeon whose skill and learning contributed materially to the high standing of the medical profession in Worcester. Dr. George was comparatively a young man to have achieved the reputation which was his. Had he been spared, there is no telling what heights he might have scaled. An excellent education, an untiring devotion to his chosen science, and an unusual talent in the handling of its instruments combined to give Dr. George his prominence in his profession, a prominence noted well beyond the bounds of this city. His splendid service with the medical corps of the army in France during the World War, a service in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, added lustre to his fame. In his going Worcester loses not only a first rank surgeon, but a first rank citizen as well. This community's grief is sincere and profound."

Dr. George married May 15, 1907, Dolores Pritchard who was born in East Orange, New Jersey, a daughter of David and Dolores (Jones) Pritchard. Mrs. George traces her ancestry to the Wilcox family who were early Puritan settlers in Connecticut. She traces her Revolutionary ancestors to

GEORGE

Lieutenant Governor William Jones, of New Haven, Connecticut; Captain Joseph Crane, of Windham, Connecticut; Captain Samuel Couch, of Fairfield, Connecticut; Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Governor Theophilus Eaton, of New Haven, Connecticut, and it is through these connections that she is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Her father, David Pritchard, son of David Pritchard, a noted physician and surgeon of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1852. He married Dolores Jones, daughter of Rev. Charles H. Jones, who was born in Staten Island and died September 12, 1896. David Pritchard died in New York City, August, 1885.

Dr. George and Dolores (Pritchard) George were the parents of a son, Robert Beecher, who was born in Worcester, July 15, 1909, and is now (1931) a student at Yale University.





Richard H. Johnson

JOHNSON

RICHARD HENRY JOHNSON, son of James and Jane (Roberts) Johnson, was born in Clintonville, New York, February 7, 1854, and died at Saranac Lake, New York, February 25, 1929.

He was educated in the public schools in Clintonville, and at the age of ten began to assist his father who operated a stage coach line in the Adirondacks. James Johnson was widely known throughout the Adirondack Mountains and was the first man to carry United States Mail by stage coach from Port Kent to points farther north. He was a man of unusual ability and foresight, and the reliability of his character and the service which he rendered the public won for him the respect and esteem of the citizens in the territory which he served. Important messages and consignments were often entrusted to him and always carried out with the utmost punctuality.

Richard Henry Johnson grew up in the business established by his father, and at the age of ten was capable of driving a stage coach as well as any of the

JOHNSON

older drivers. His knowledge of the business in all its details was complete and his agreeable disposition soon won him many friendships among the people in the mountain towns along the line. At the age of seventeen he purchased one of his father's coaches and operated it successfully on his own account. Later he and his father combined their interests and continued to serve the territory from Port Kent northward until the death of the elder Mr. Johnson.

In 1896, Richard Henry Johnson established a livery business at Saranac Lake. His reputation had gone before him and his new undertaking proved a success from the start. He soon built up a profitable business and, as his service became better known for its fine horses and comfortable vehicles, he found it necessary to establish other stables in order to meet the ever increasing demand. At one time he operated three establishments at Saranac Lake, known as the Riverside Stables, the Linwood Stables, and the Severance Stables.

Mr. Johnson was a splendid business man and possessed executive ability to a marked degree. He was

JOHNSON

ever thoughtful of the welfare of his employees, but always insisted that his customers be given every consideration.

His sound business judgment and keen foresight enabled him to realize that the ever increasing competition, created by the advent of the automobile, would eventually eliminate the livery stable, and in 1915 he disposed of his interests, intending to retire and enjoy a well deserved leisure.

His active mind, however, did not permit him to remain idle and he soon found himself engaged in real estate operations, at first on a small scale and gradually drifting into larger projects.

One of his largest transactions was the purchase of "Split-Rock Farm" located in the Adirondacks near Saranac Lake. He acquired much valuable property and his instinctive knowledge of values as well as his reputation for fair and honest dealings were his greatest assets in building up a profitable business. He soon became known as a prominent real estate dealer and his advice and opinions were eagerly

JOHNSON

sought by others less intimately acquainted with the values of property and land in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Johnson took a keen and active interest in the business, civic, and social life of his town and could always be counted upon to encourage any movement for the benefit of the general welfare. His many fine qualities and sterling honesty were appreciated by all who knew him and had dealings with him, and it was said of him that his word was as good as his bond.

The following is quoted from the "Adirondack Daily Enterprise" of February 25, 1929:

"It is certain that there was not a better or more favorably known man in all this section of the Adirondacks than Dick Johnson. His courageous fight against an incurable malady aroused the greatest admiration upon the part of his scores of friends. Their grief was most sincere when word of his passing reached them today."

JOHNSON

Richard Henry Johnson married, March 5, 1885,
Lillian Burt, daughter of Wesley C. and Sabrina
(Bigelow) Burt, of Clintonville, New York.





m a s o n

Arms: Or, a lion rampant affrontee azure.

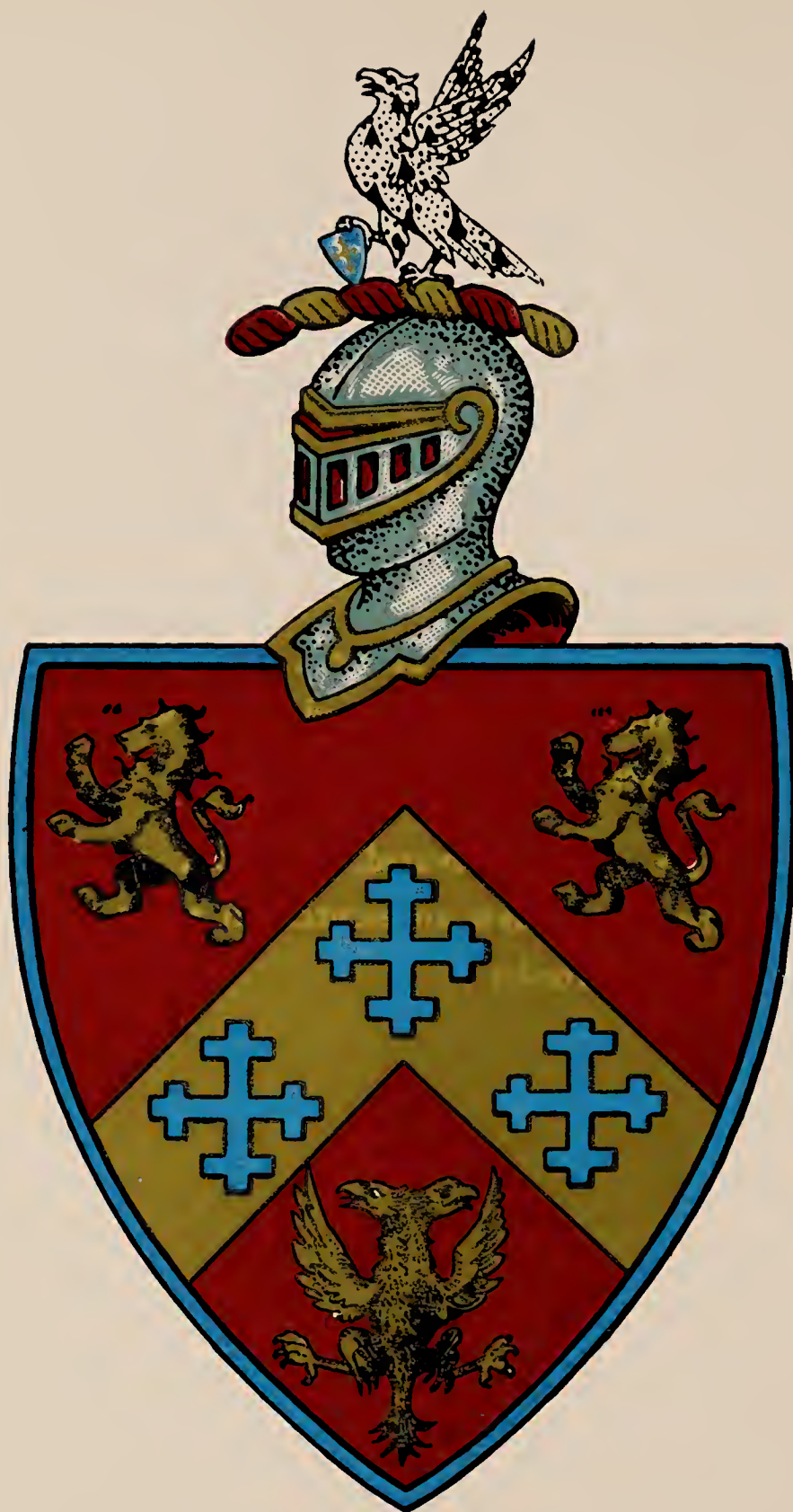
Crest: A mermaid proper holding in the dexter hand a mirror and in the sinister, a comb.

Motto: Dum Spiro, Spero.

MASON

THE surname Mason is of ancient English origin and it is frequently mentioned in early Colonial Records. Several scions of this old patronymic have brought further honor to an already honored name by virtue of their several accomplishments.

SAMPSON MASON, the immigrant ancestor, was a Cromwellian soldier in his native England. He came to America about 1649, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he purchased a house and some land in 1650, which he sold in 1657, when he removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he finally settled. He obtained grants of land south of Rehoboth from the Indians, in the town of Swansea, which place lists his name as one of the original associates and founders of the town, and one of the original proprietors of the "North Purchase", later known as Attleborough, Massachusetts. It is probable that he was a cordwainer by trade, as on the Suffolk County records, there is the record of the settlement of the estate of Edward Bullock, of Dorchester, which shows a debt due Sampson Mason for his wife's shoes.



Butterworth

Arms: Gules, on a chevron or between two lions rampant in chief and an eagle displayed with two heads in base, or three crosses crosslet azure.

Crest: An eagle, wings elevated, erminois, supporting with the dexter claw an escutcheon azure charged with a cross crosslet or.

MASON

Sampson Mason married Mary Butterworth, who was believed to be a daughter of John Butterworth of Weymouth, and they were the parents of 12 children. He died in 1676.

NOAH MASON, son of Sampson and Mary (Butterworth) Mason, was born about 1651, in Dorchester, and died March 21, 1700, in Rehoboth. His first wife's name was Martha and she died in 1675. He married (second) in 1677, Sarah Fitch, a daughter of John and Mary Fitch.

NOAH MASON, JR., son of Noah and Sarah (Fitch) Mason, was born December 17, 1678, in Rehoboth, and died August 29, 1744. He owned a large tract of land which was formerly the old homestead of Samuel Mason, in that section which is now East Providence, Rhode Island. He was also one of the owners of the old Providence Ferry. Noah Mason, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Henry and Joanna Sweeting.

JOHN MASON, son of Noah Mason, Jr. and Mary (Sweeting) Mason, was born in Rehoboth, September 9, 1718, and followed the occupation of tanner. He

MASON

married Elizabeth Grafton, of Providence, and they were the parents of three sons.

JOHN MASON, JR., son of John and Elizabeth (Grafton) Mason, was born June 20, 1762, in Rehoboth, and died in Attleboro in 1838. He married May 17, 1795, Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Richardson and widow of John Campbell, who died April 1, 1839.

JAMES MASON, son of John Mason, Jr., and Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell Mason, was born February 26, 1800, in Attleboro, and married in 1826, Abigail Freeman, a daughter of Abial and Abigail (Stanley) Freeman. She was born October 7, 1790.

THOMAS FRANCIS MASON, son of James and Abigail (Freeman) Mason, was youngest of a family of three children. He was born April 22, 1832, in Attleboro, and died in North Attleboro, January 22, 1905. In his youth he learned the jeweler's trade which he followed throughout his active years. He married Harriet Collins, a daughter of Charles and

MASON

Cynthia B. (Sweet) Collins and she died August 6, 1917. They were the parents of the following children: (1) Francis J., who died young; (2) Maria I., who also died in infancy; (3) James Frank, of whom further; (4) Charles O., of whom further.

CHARLES O. MASON, son of Thomas Francis and Harriett (Collins) Mason, was born August 7, 1867, in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he died June 8, 1911, on the threshold of a most promising career. He was educated in the public schools of North Attleboro, and Bryant & Stratton Business College in Providence, Rhode Island. Following his graduation, he was employed by the Gold Medal Braid Company of Attleboro, until 1891, when he formed a partnership with his brother J. Frank Mason to manufacture boxes for jewelry, under the firm name of the Mason Box Company.

With the same business acumen which marked his later executive affairs, Mr. Mason began the venture in a small way. For the first few months, the factory was in a barn in the rear of the Mason home. A few girls and boys from the neighborhood were the em-

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ployees and the local jewelry trade was the retail source. Prosperity and good fortune was attendant upon the enterprise and very soon it became necessary to enlarge the space. The business was soon on a basis that warranted the building of a plant and the installing of modern equipment. Today it is one of the important industries of North Attleboro, and the factory covers a space of sixty-five thousand square feet. Everything that is necessary in the display and box line in the jewelry business is manufactured by the Mason Box Company. The plant is a real benefaction to the community on account of the large number of people employed. Mr. Mason was also one of the founders of the Mason-Lenzen Company of North Attleboro.

Not only did Mr. Mason contribute to the industrial interests of Attleboro, but he was also keenly interested in its civic affairs. He was a public spirited citizen and was an important member of the Finance Committee of North Attleboro. Another project in which he was particularly zealous was in the management of the electric light and water plant. He gave much time and thought to perfecting his ideas in this

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direction and had the great satisfaction of seeing many of his plans mature previous to his death. He was never too busy to devote a certain portion of his time to town affairs and as a member of the Board of Trade, he rendered invaluable service. He was a director of the Manufacturers Bank of Attleboro, and of the Attleboro Savings Bank.

His genial and pleasant nature brought him into several fraternal organizations. He was a member of Bristol Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Attleboro, and of several other affiliated bodies.

The following editorial is quoted from a local paper contemporary with the death of Mr. Mason and it expresses the high esteem and respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens:

“In the death of Charles O. Mason, North Attleboro lost one of its most highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens. He was a wide-awake, progressive and enterprising business man, and was exceptionally successful. From a small enterprise with its home in a barn, the Mason Box Company grew until it reached its

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present large proportions and much of the success was due to the splendid ability of the dear departed. Mr. Mason was also identified with everything that stood for the advancement and progress of North Attleboro. Every public-spirited movement claimed in him an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. As a member of the electric light and water boards, Mr. Mason was a most zealous worker, and the value of his service to the town in those positions could not be fully estimated. In many other ways, he was a splendid worker for the town. The loss of Mr. Mason just in the prime of life is a severe blow to North Attleboro, the magnitude of which words cannot adequately express. But this is certain, he did all in his power and means to help the town, and it is gratifying to realize that his efforts were appreciated and that with his departure to the heavenly world he leaves the whole town bowed down in deepest grief."

Charles O. Mason married October 6, 1892, Ellen Louise Blanchard, daughter of Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard. They were the parents of a son, Thurston Blanchard Mason, who died in infancy.

MASON

J. FRANK MASON

JAMES FRANK MASON, son of Thomas Francis and Harriet (Collins) Mason, was born in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 20, 1860, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, March 18, 1930. Except for the time spent in traveling, practically all of his sixty-eight years were spent in his native town of North Attleboro, where he was one of the most esteemed and beloved citizens. There he received his education in the public schools, later attending the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Providence, Rhode Island.

His first experience in business was as a clerk in the employ of the R. F. Simmons Company, manufacturers of jewelry in North Attleboro. He wished to learn this business in all its detail and after spending some time with the Simmons Company, he entered the employ of the Mason, Draper Company, where he had further experience. Subsequently, he became superintendent of the plant of D. F. Briggs Company. Mr. Mason now felt that he had a general knowledge of the various phases of jewelry manu-



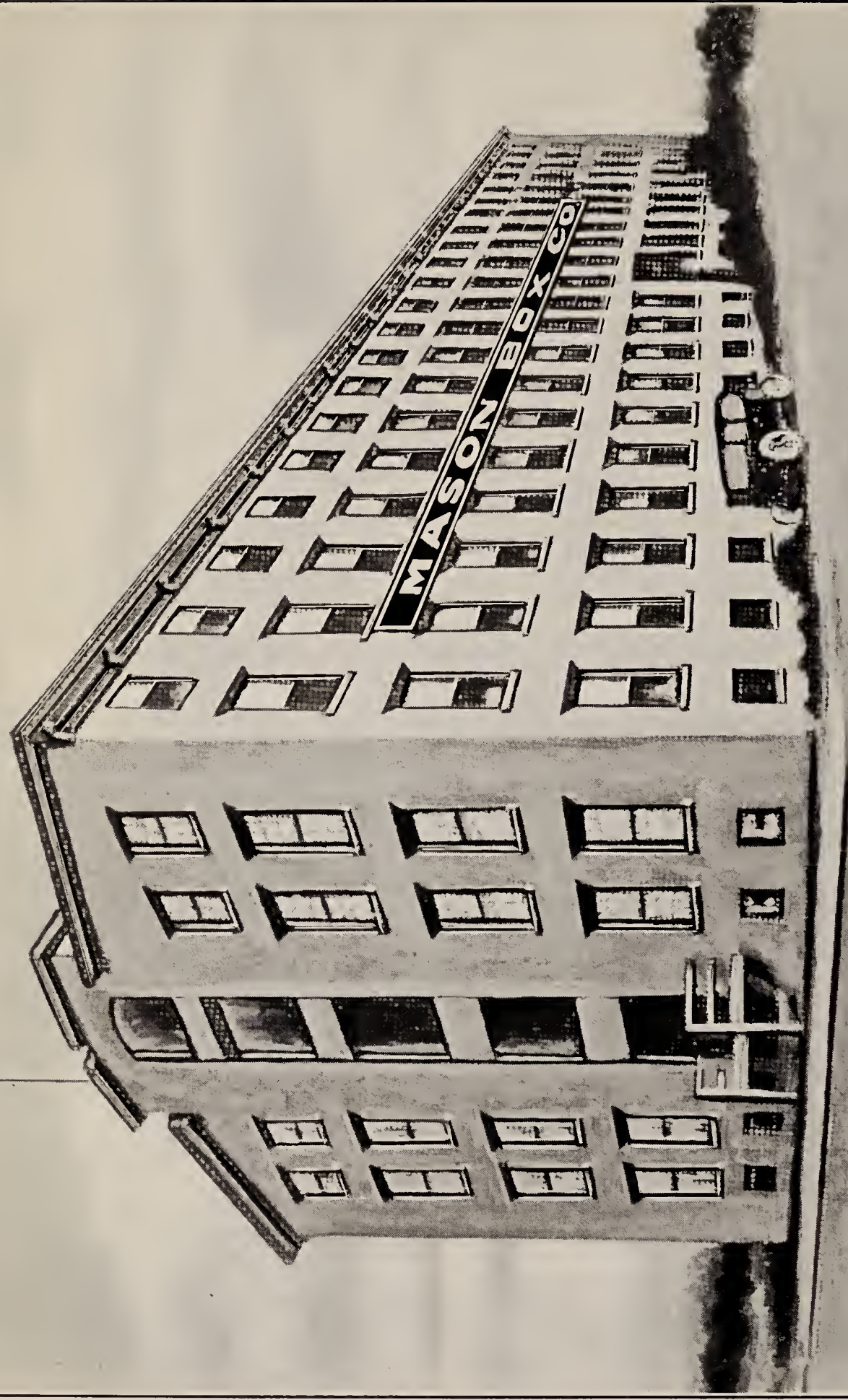
MASON BOX COMPANY

MASON

facturing and at this time in partnership with his brother, Charles O. Mason, he formed the Mason Box Company of which he was president until his death. This company was organized to manufacture all kinds of jewelry boxes. It started from a very modest beginning, utilizing an old barn in the rear of the Mason home as a factory; employing a few boys and girls from the neighborhood and distributing their finished product locally. From the outset their business policy was "Fair Dealing with all Customers; Originality and Quality."

Thus from this little acorn, the great oak of progress, industry and success which is today the Mason Box Company has grown. It is very safe to say that a large measure of this success is entirely due to the adherence in every way to the motto and to the honest dealings of J. Frank Mason and his brother, C. O. Mason. The present plant covers sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space. The most modern machinery is installed there and many of the innovations and inventions are the ideas of Mr. Mason.

All kinds of jewelry boxes are manufactured, in-



PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND PLANT

MASON

cluding paper display boxes of every description for jewelry and silverware, express and mailing boxes. They also manufacture novelties to meet the display needs and their product includes everything possible required in the jewelry trade, regarding containers and equipment. A complete jewelry card department is another feature of the plant and a display pad department, as well as a line of leather novelties.

They also maintain a completely equipped printing and steel die printing department and employ nearly 300 people in the factory at North Attleboro, and in a branch which is located in Providence, Rhode Island, they give employment to one hundred and twenty people. This company maintains a central office in New York City. The Mason Box Company is premier in this particular field, throughout the United States, and the product of their plant is found in all the leading jewelry establishments.

Mr. Mason was interested in the welfare of those in his employ and the faithful performance of duty was always rewarded with a promotion or salary increase. His will made provision for those who had



J. FRANK MASON RESIDENCE

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served him long and the terms of the will are such that eventually the business will pass into the ownership of these employees. Mr. Mason was also one of the founders and an officer of the Mason-Lenzen Company of North Attleboro.

Other business connections included membership in the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Bank of Attleboro and the Attleboro Savings Bank.

A man could not possess the qualities of Mr. Mason without being a most public spirited citizen. Despite the great demand of his business on his time, he did not hesitate to assume his share of the public burden. He served as selectman for three terms, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for several years, vice-president of the Rotary Club and of the Community Chest. He donated the land which formed the public playground of the children of Falls Village, and in his will the public institutions are remembered with substantial bequests. It is also willed that one day his beautiful home, with the surrounding grounds, shall be the site of the new North Attleboro Hospital. He was a great believer in the

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greatest good to the greatest number and was always eager to aid any movement which was for the benefit of the public at large. When the community hotel project was launched, it was largely due to Mr. Mason's interest and untiring labor that the undertaking was a success, resulting in the present Hotel Hixon and Mr. Mason held the office of president of the Company until his death.

His fraternal connections were many; he was a member of the Masonic order having passed through nearly all the chairs, and he was a member of the Elk fraternity and of the Red Men. His friends were legion; he was known to everyone in North Attleboro and surrounding territory and the sorrow of his passing was felt by every man, woman and child.

The local paper carried this tribute to his memory, which is quoted in full herewith.

"J. Frank Mason, North Attleboro, born and bred, comes back home today from Florida where he passed away on Tuesday morning. His body will rest in his home on Mount Hope Street overlooking the site of his birth and the site of

MASON

the manufacturing plant which developed under the guidance of the Mason boys—Charles and Frank. He will be buried within the shadow of these places he loved so well. We cannot speak formally about J. Frank. He was such a democratic person that nearly every one called him J. Frank and he took it as a tribute. He lived a most useful life, making it possible for hundreds of persons to earn a living in his plant, assisting every charitable proposition by service as well as funds, serving his town as an official and being solicitous of the well being of the youth. North Attleboro has lost another of its benefactors. The town joins with his family in sharing their sorrow in his passing.”

Mr. Mason married November 21, 1921, Rosella Platt, daughter of Thomas B. and Rose (Taylor) Platt of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.



PITMAN

THE patronymic Pitman is of that class of surnames derived from the situation of their residence. Thus the name Pitman was given to one who originally resided in the vicinity of a "pit".

The Pitman family of New Hampshire is of English lineage, three English emigrants having settled there; two in Lee, then a part of Dover and the third in Conway, New Hampshire. It is recorded in Dover that William Pitman, of that place, married Barbara Evans at Boston, November 29, 1653; Ezekiel Pitman or Pitnam was in New Hampshire in 1683; Joseph Pitman, of Dover, in the service of William Tasket, was discharged by the court in 1656 for cruelty to his master. He was killed by the Indians, August 19, 1704. It would seem, judging from early records of the Pitmans' in New Hampshire, that they are descended from a common ancestor, though family tradition has it otherwise.

Members of the Pitman family were among the early settlers in what is now Belknap County, New Hampshire, and have been outstanding in the history of that region as well as in other parts of the state.

PITMAN

Several of them were Quakers, and kept apart from the public records.

JOHN PITMAN was born in Lee, New Hampshire, May 7, 1732, and died in Barnstead, New Hampshire, February 28, 1834. He, with his brother Samuel, settled in Barnstead in 1789.

“His lands which were in the eastern part of Barnstead had not been cleared and there was no public road opened in that neighborhood. He began cultivating his land, one acre at a time, and though the wolves and bears menaced his flocks and crops, and he endured many difficulties and hardships, he triumphed over all obstacles through his industry and thriftiness. A man of stern integrity, he taught his children to be faithful to their friends, charitable to the distressed and honest in all their dealings. He was enjoying good health on his one hundredth birthday and on that day sent for his pastor, Reverend Enos George, who baptized him and partook of the sacrament with him. He felt as though it were the dawn of a new life. About that time he purchased a set of teeth, which, to the people in his neighborhood,

PITMAN

were considered a wonder. He lived to the age of 101 years and was buried in the field where a plain stone bears record of his name and age and from that location has originated the present Pitman Cemetery Incorporation of Barnstead, New Hampshire.

His descendants occupied the old homestead until the fifth generation.

He married, Susannah, who was born in 1740 and died March 6, 1835, at the age of ninety-five.

JOHN PITMAN, son of John and Susannah Pitman, was born in 1770. He died at his father's homestead, where he had always resided, in 1856.

He married Shuah Lougee, who was born in 1780 and died in 1859.

JOHN PITMAN, probably a son of John and Shuah (Lougee) Pitman, removed from Barnstead to Alexandria, New Hampshire, where he was an industrious and prosperous farmer. He was an active member of the Congregational church and a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party.

PITMAN

He married Fanny Miles, a relative of General Miles, retired commander-in-chief of the United States Army. John Pitman died at the age of ninety-seven in Alexandria.

GEORGE T. PITMAN, son of John and Fanny (Miles) Pitman, was born in Alexandria, August 4, 1835, and died in Barnstead, February 26, 1895. He was educated in the schools of Barnstead. After completing his education he obtained work in a bobbin mill in Nashua, New Hampshire, and later removed to Alexandria, where he was occupied in farming until 1883. In that year he removed to Barnstead and engaged in moderate farming, real estate and the lumber business.

He was a democrat in politics and was interested in all civic affairs.

George T. Pitman married, in 1865, Aurilla M. Brock, daughter of John and Maria (Scruton) Brock of Alexandria. They were the parents of three children: Arthur John, of whom further, Albert and Eva.



Arthur J. Pitman

PITMAN

ARTHUR JOHN PITMAN, son of George T. and Aurilla M. (Brock) Pitman, was born in Alexandria, July 4, 1868, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, July 14, 1929. He attended school in Alexandria until he was fourteen years of age, when his family removed to Barnstead where he completed his preliminary education. He then attended the high school at Pittsfield and the Austin-Cate Academy of Strafford, New Hampshire, after which he finished a preliminary study of medicine with Doctor John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, as preceptor. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1891 with a degree of M. D. and then took a post-graduate course at Harvard University. He received several hospital appointments at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the State Hospital at Tewksbury.

In 1892, Dr. Pitman began the practice of his profession in Auburn, New Hampshire, and a year later moved to the adjoining town of Candia, New Hampshire, where he successfully engaged in general practice. For the next two decades he was the outstanding physician in that locality, as well as, in the

PITMAN

surrounding towns of Auburn, Chester, Raymond and Deerfield.

During 1903-1904, Dr. Pitman did post-graduate work in Boston and New York and in 1912 and 1913 respectively, took courses at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

In 1914, he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery until the time of his death, often responding to the calls from his former field of labor. He was assistant surgeon in Beacon Hill Hospital from 1917-1926 and of Notre Dame Hospital from 1926-1929.

He continued to maintain the offices on the sixth floor of the Amoskeag Bank Building in which he began to practice his profession when he located in Manchester and lived twelve years at 290 Hanover Street where he made extensive property repairs. In 1926, he removed to a more retiring location on the River Road North where he died very suddenly of

PITMAN

angina pectoris at the age of 61 years, survived by his widow, his brother Albert and his sister Mrs. Eva M. Slate.

Dr. Pitman was a member of the Hillsboro County Medical Society; the Manchester Medical Association; the New Hampshire State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was president of the Manchester Medical Association in 1927, and often served as a member on important committees. He took a keen interest in the District Nursing Association and its program for the welfare of the needy and unfortunate of his city.

At Dartmouth College, Dr. Pitman was one of the first members of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. He was also a member of Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M. of Candia; Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star and Leola Lodge, No. 70, of Candia, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Manchester.

The following resolutions were adopted at the time of Dr. Pitman's death:

PITMAN

From the Manchester Medical Society:

“WHEREAS, the all wise Creator has seen fit to remove from our midst ARTHUR J. PITMAN, M. D., whose privilege it was to serve his fellow men in the noblest of callings, in the alleviation of their sufferings and distress, responding at all times without thought of self;

“WHEREAS, his standing amongst his fellow practitioners was most exemplary, the loss to the community and his professional associates will be deeply mourned by all;

“THEREFORE, be it resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Manchester Medical Society, and a copy thereof, with our sympathy, be extended to Mrs. Arthur J. Pitman.

M. P. BADGER, M. D.

GEO. V. FISKE, M. D.

JESSE S. BRAGG, M. D.

Committee”.

PITMAN

From Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M. of
Candia:

“Once again a brother Mason, having completed the designs written for him on life’s trestle board, has passed through the portals of Eternity and entered the Grand Lodge of the New Jerusalem and hath received as his reward, the white stone with the new name written thereon.

“And Whereas, the all-wise and merciful Master of the universe has called from labor to refreshments our beloved and respected brother, he having been a true and faithful member of our beloved Order, therefore be it

“RESOLVED, That Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M. of Candia, New Hampshire, in testimony of her loss, drape its charter in mourning for thirty days and that we tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in their deep affliction and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

CHARLES L. FLINT

WILLIS S. LOUGEE

ALFRED N. SANBORN

Committee.”

PITMAN

From Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star of Candia:

“Suddenly the dread alarm has sounded again at our Chapter door and brother Arthur J. Pitman has answered the summons and passed with the Boatman, cold and pale, to the better shores of the Spirit land.

“RESOLVED, that our cup of sorrow is overflowing with his loss. We shall miss his pleasant smile and kindly words.

“WHEREAS, we will ever hold in sacred memory his fidelity to friends, his thoughtfulness of the sick and unfortunate, and his true love for home, making it a shining place.

“RESOLVED, We can not really think of him as
being far away,

His love, we know, is with us, un-
failing, day by day.

“RESOLVED, that while we fondly cherish the memory of this brother, we will not forget those he loved. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved wife, brother and sister who have lost a dear companion. They never quite leave us, the friends who have passed through the shadows of

PITMAN

death to the sunlight above. A thousand bright memories hold them fast to the places they blessed with their presence and love.

“RESOLVED, that his memory will ever remain to the members of this Chapter, bright as the stars.

“RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and entered upon the records of ADAH CHAPTER.

JENNIE U. LANG

CARRIE A. RICHARDSON

WILLARD G. LANG

Committee on Resolutions.”

Dr. Pitman married, April 24, 1892, Ida M. Bunker, daughter of Milo W. and Mary E. (Pendergast) Bunker, of Barnstead. (*See Bunker Line*).

Dr. and Mrs. Pitman were the parents of one child born in 1895 and died in infancy.



BUNKER

THE patronymic "Bunker" is derived from the French "bon coeur", meaning, "good heart". This name was given to the original bearer to denote his moral quality.

GEORGE BUNKER, son of Guillaume, or William Boncoeur, or Boncourt, is said to have been a native of Nancy, France, until the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, when he fled to England with his son George.

GEORGE BUNKER was made a freeman in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634 and died in 1658. According to "Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown" he was the largest landholder in the town and one of its wealthiest citizens, his gift of \$10,000 to Harvard College contributed materially to the foundation of that institution. He was owner of the famous "Bunker Hill" where there is a tablet erected to his memory.

REV. BENJAMIN BUNKER, son of George, was coadjutor to the Reverend Michael Wigglesworth, the foremost Boston minister of his time. He was one of the earliest graduates of Harvard.

BUNKER

JAMES BUNKER, the progenitor of this line in New Hampshire, was probably the son of Benjamin Bunker and was of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1648. He is associated with the history of the Bunker Garrison House in 1694 at Oyster River in Dover, now Durham, New Hampshire.

DODAVAH BUNKER was born in 1744 and is a descendant of James Bunker. He was engaged in farming in Barnstead, New Hampshire, in 1774. He had eleven children.

ANDREW BUNKER, was born in 1783 in Barnstead, son of Dodavah Bunker. He married Rebecca Proctor in 1812 and they were the parents of three children: Hollis, Panthea and Andrew.

HOLLIS BUNKER, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Proctor) Bunker, was of Barnstead until 1865, when he with his wife and three children, and other Barnstead people with their families, removed to Illinois; where after the ravages of the Civil War they were lured to that new and vast farming country taking along with them most of their household

BUNKER

possessions and their farming equipment. In 1874 he was in Nebraska and experienced the grasshopper scourge of that year. Some of his family had traveled there from Illinois in a prairie schooner. He returned to New Hampshire in 1884. He married in 1841, Mary Tuttle of Barnstead and had three children: Rebecca, Sarah and Milo, all born in Barnstead. Sarah married John Eyman of Illinois and died in Columbus, Nebraska, in 1879, leaving one son. Rebecca married Erastus Glines of Bow, New Hampshire, but continued to live in the West with her family of five children.

MILO BUNKER, son of Hollis and Mary (Tuttle) Bunker, was born in Barnstead, March 8, 1848, and died October 25, 1906. He went West with his parents in 1865 and returned to New Hampshire in 1884.

He married in Harristown, Illinois, February 12, 1871, Mary Ellen, daughter of John H. and Lucy A. (Henderson) Pendergast of Barnstead. She was born in Barnstead, August 6, 1851, and died in Columbus, Nebraska, May 21, 1879. Miss Nancy Pendergast, of

BUNKER

Barnstead, the great-aunt of Mary Ellen Pendergast, was probably the oldest living army nurse of the Civil War. She died in 1910, at the age of ninety years and was never married.

Milo and Mary Ellen (Pendergast) Bunker were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Ida May, of whom further.
- (2) Florence, born in Austin, Illinois, February 23, 1873, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 31, 1923. Was never married.

IDA MAY BUNKER, daughter of Milo and Mary Ellen (Pendergast) Bunker, was born in Austin, Macon County, Illinois, January 10, 1872. When she was twelve years of age, her father and grand-parents returned to Barnstead. She had completed her education in these schools at the age of sixteen and began teaching in the district schools of Barnstead. She taught two years before she attended Plymouth Normal for one year, after which she again taught in Barnstead until she was married in 1892.

BUNKER

She became a member of Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star of Candia, New Hampshire, in 1895 and was Worthy Matron of this Chapter in 1901-1902 and Grand Martha in 1902. She is an active member of the First Congregational Church of Manchester.

Ida May Bunker married, April 24, 1892, Arthur J. Pitman, M. D. (*See Pitman Line*).



ROBINS



HE surname Robbins is of ancient origin and like Robinson, is derived from the medieval diminutive Robin, a nickname for Robert.

NICHOLAS ROBBINS, the immigrant ancestor of the family hereinafter under consideration, was one of the first proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, though no record of his residence there is found. He was a shoemaker and owned land in Cambridge, which he sold about 1638. In the same year he removed to Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he is on record as having bought a tract of land on October 4, 1638. His will, which is dated December 9, 1650, mentions his wife and children. Nicholas Robbins married Ann, surname unknown.

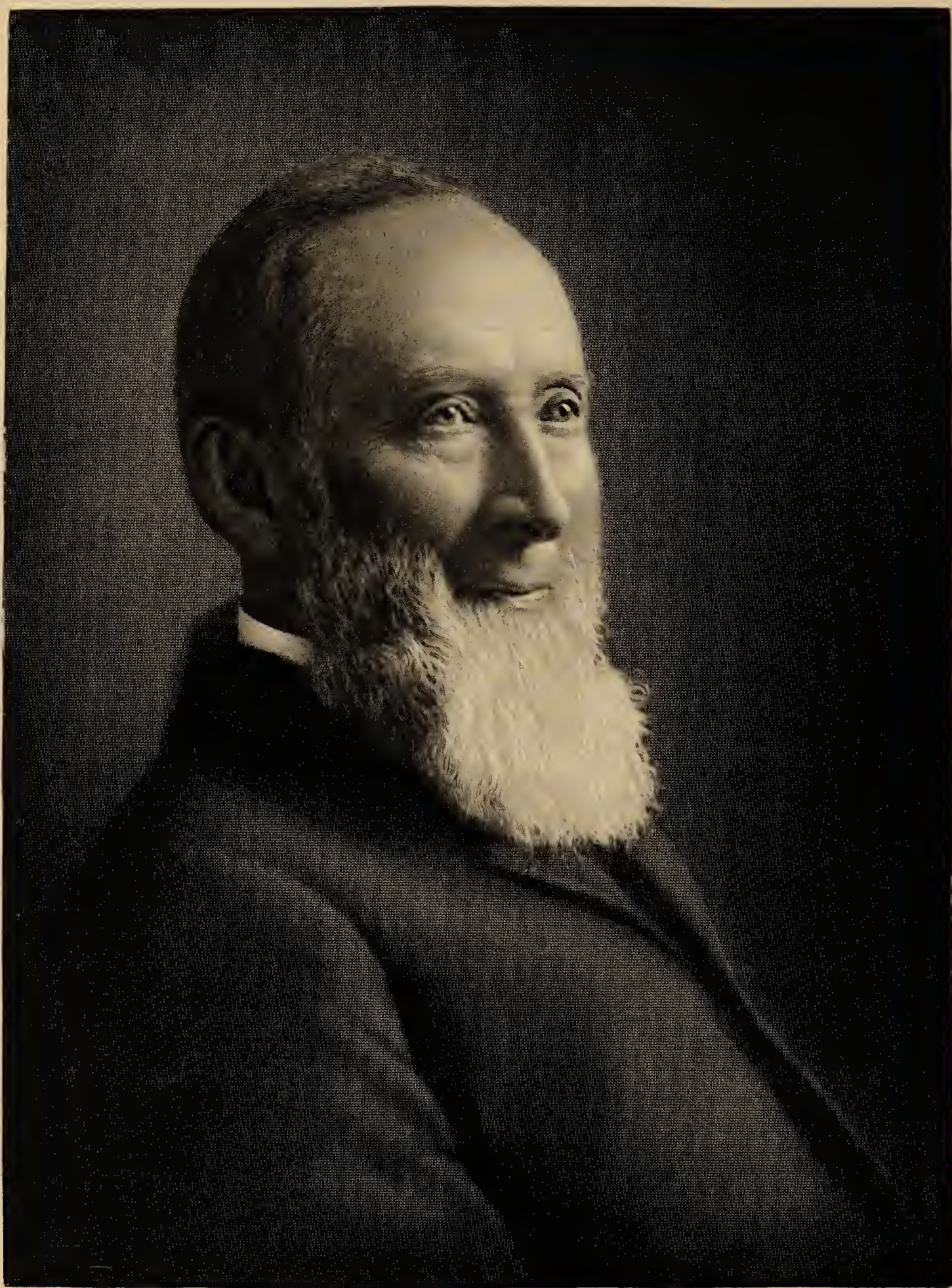
JOHN ROBBINS, son of Nicholas and Ann Robbins, was living in Duxbury in 1661 and later removed to Bridgewater. He married, December 14, 1665, Jehosobeth Jourdain.

JEDUTHAN ROBBINS, son of John and Jehosobeth (Jourdain) Robbins, was born January 11, 1667, in Bridgewater. He married in 1694, Hannah Pratt.

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LEMUEL ROBINS, son of Jeduthan and Hannah (Pratt) Robbins, was the first to change the spelling of the name. He was born April 20, 1715, in Plympton, Massachusetts, and died in 1786. He married, November 15, 1737, Esther Dunham, born in 1720, died in 1770, daughter of Michajah and Elizabeth (Lazell) Dunham.

EPHRAIM ROBINS, son of Lemuel and Esther (Dunham) Robins, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, March 7, 1752, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, June 30, 1829. Record of him is found in Windham, Connecticut, in 1772, in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1776, and in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1786. He was engaged in various business enterprises until 1798, when he retired and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became an influential man. In the "History of Hartford County, Connecticut", by J. Hammond Trumbull, the following record of him is found: "Deacon Ephraim Robins supplied the pulpit at the First Baptist Church of Hartford, after 1801."



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co.

Henry E. Robbins

ROBINS

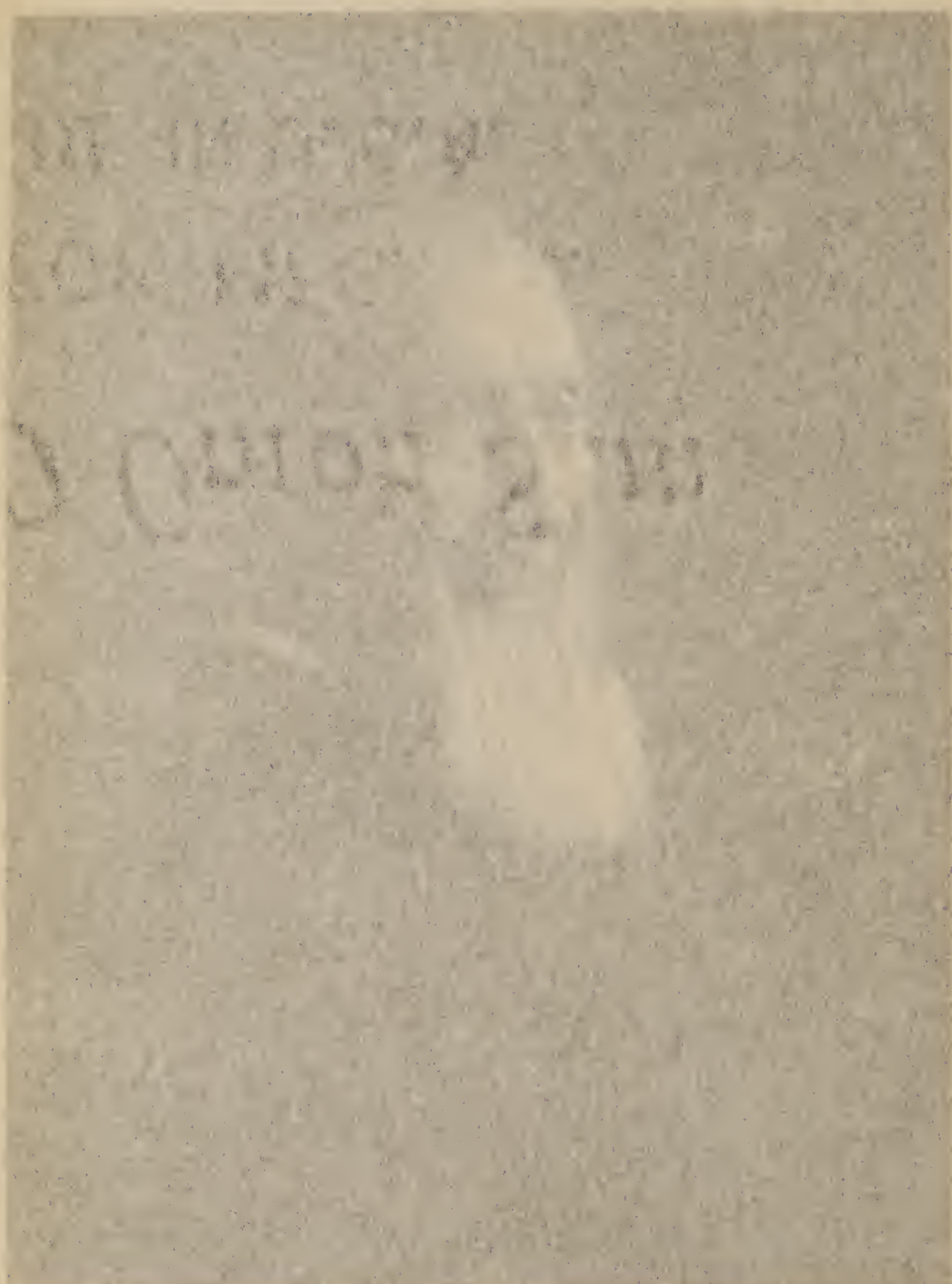
Ephraim Robins married Abigail Caulkins, daughter of Solomon and Abigail (Steele) Caulkins.

GURDON CAULKINS ROBINS, son of Ephraim and Abigail (Caulkins) Robins, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, November 15, 1875, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, February 4, 1917. He was a resident of Hartford and kept a fine "Baldwin" Collection.

He married, October 7, 1904, Julia Langford of Sagadahoc, Maine, and their daughter, Susan, at Montpelier, Upper House and Vermont, born November 10, 1905.

REVEREND HERBERT GURDON ROBINS, son of Gurdon Caulkins and Julia (Langford) Robins, was born September 30, 1907, at Hartford and died April 23, 1917, at the home of his daughter in Montpelier, Vermont.

He was educated at the Connecticut Farmer Institute in Suffield and at Springfield Theological Seminary, Ohio, and was graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1916. After his education



Henry L. Collins

ROBINS

Ephraim Robins married Abigail Caulkins, daughter of Solomon and Abigail (Skiff) Caulkins.

GURDON CAULKINS ROBINS, son of Ephraim and Abigail (Caulkins) Robins, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, February 6, 1786, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 4, 1864. He was a resident of Hartford and later of East Windsor, Connecticut.

He married, October 7, 1809, Julia, daughter of Captain Timothy and Sarah (Collins) Savage of Middletown, Upper Houses, now Cromwell, Connecticut.

REVEREND HENRY EPHRAIM ROBINS, son of Gurdon Caulkins and Julia (Savage) Robins, was born September 30, 1827, in Hartford and died April 23, 1917, at the home of his daughter in Greenfield, Massachusetts.

He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield and at Fairmount Theological Seminary, Ohio, and was graduated from Newton Theological Seminary in 1861. After his ordination

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to the Baptist Ministry in Hartford, December 6, 1861, he became pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1867. From 1867-1873 the Reverend Mr. Robins was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, New York.

In 1873, he was called to the presidency of Colby University, Waterville, Maine, and until 1882 successfully administered the affairs of the College. In that year he resigned and became professor of Christian Ethics at Rochester Theological Seminary, now The Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, but because of ill health was unable to engage in the active work of teaching. He continued to occupy the chair of Christian Ethics until 1903.

He received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Rochester in 1868 and in 1890, Colby University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

From 1903 to 1917, Dr. Robins was engaged in literary work, and wrote several excellent works on Christian Ethics and Theology. Among his more

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important compositions may be mentioned the following: "Harmony of Ethics with Theology" (1891); "The Christian Idea of Education as Distinguished from the Secular Idea of Education" (1895), and "Ethics of the Christian Life" (1904).

Dr. Robins was also a brilliant business man and in 1873, while in Rochester, organized an investment business for the investment of his private means and those of members of his family. This business was later taken over by his son, who conducted it successfully until his death in 1923. (*See Kingman Nott Robins*).

From the address of President A. H. Strong of the Rochester Theological Seminary:

"Seldom has a church been better prepared to receive a new pastor, than this church was prepared to call and to welcome, as its eighth pastor, the Reverend Henry E. Robins, D. D., of Newport, Rhode Island. Mature in his convictions, of fervid nature, with business experience, great executive ability and unwavering strength of will, Doctor Robins seemed to have come to

ROBINS

the kingdom for just such a time as this. He labored with us for five intense years, when he left us to become President of Colby University in the State of Maine. I cannot praise too highly the vigor of the spirituality of his ministry. Those five years left permanent impress upon Christian character. In 1869 there was a new stirring in the hearts of God's people, and 112 were added to the church. The chief external mark of progress was the building of the rear part of a new house of worship."

The following resolution was adopted upon Dr. Robins' resignation as president of Colby University:

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Colby University held in Waterville, February 14, 1882, the following communication from President Robins was received:

"To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of Colby University

"Gentlemen:

"The purpose of this communication has already been made known to you by the terms

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of the call in compliance with which you are here assembled.

“Accepting, at your request, a leave of absence from my post from the close of the first session of the last academical year, I returned to my College duties, as you are aware at the last Commencement. So much was I encouraged by the gain in strength which I had made, that I arranged my affairs for an indefinite continuance of my relation to the college. During the first two months of the opening session of the current academical year, my health seemed finer than for the period of a year before I was compelled to suspend work. But after that time vigor gradually declined under the exacting demands of my office, until I was forced, about one week after the beginning of the second (short) session to give up the daily recitations of the Seniors in Political Economy to Dr. Smith who kindly consented to assume the burden, and to confine myself to the work of general administration. I had previously communicated to certain members of the Board my fear that I should be again forced to succumb, and my conviction that in

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such case the best course for me and the interests involved would be an immediate severance of my connection with the College. My subsequent experience has confirmed me in my fear and in my conviction. I am persuaded that even if my health should be measurably restored by a rest of still longer duration, it would not be prudent for me ever again to assume so weighty responsibilities which require for their proper discharge the best and constant efforts of a vigorous man, not to say of two men in one.

“I have to beg, therefore, and not without profound sensibility that you will appoint a Committee to arrange the detail of my release from the office with which you have so long honored me. How I have discharged its duties, it is not for me to judge, it is fitting that I should say only that I have done all that was in my power to advance the high interests committed to my trusts. Let me add that having put so many of the best years of my life into the work of the College, I cannot fail to be deeply concerned hereafter for its Welfare.

“Will the members of the Board accept my

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thanks for all the courtesies which I have received at their hands.

Very resp'y,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY E. ROBINS.

Waterville, Maine, February 14, 1882."

"The Communication was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Butler, Ricker and Small — which Committee subsequently made the following report:

"The Board of Trustees of Colby University to Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D.

"Honored and Dear Sir:

"Permit us to tender to you the subjoined expression of the sentiments and reflections which the event of the hour has awakened.

"With unfeigned regret the Trustees have voted to accept your resignation of the Presidency of Colby University. We deplore the recurrence of such a failure of health as constrains you unconditionally to surrender this trust, and to retire from a sphere of usefulness

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so congenial to your tastes and to which you have proved yourself so well adapted. We regard it as a severe affliction, that our cherished Institution and the cause of sound learning and Christian culture should thus be deprived of the services of one whose achievements have placed him among our most successful educators.

“You assumed the Presidency of our University at a critical epoch. The currents of opinion and the concurrence of events were demanding a progressive movement, a higher aim, more thorough work, and more comprehensive discipline. You brought to this position a clear and lofty ideal of the legitimate purpose and mission of such an institution, and definite views respecting the means and methods by which they may be accomplished. To the pursuit of these ends you have devoted yourself with an enthusiasm and persistency which have excited the admiration of the friends of the University, lifted it in the estimation and confidence of the public and rendered the period of your Presidency one of unprecedented progress. Your efforts to raise the standard of scholarship and of moral training and to produce a sound symmetrical character by the proper combination

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of intellectual and Christian culture have met with gratifying success. The fervid enunciation of your views has often stirred deeply the spirits of the friends of liberal learning, and your administration has demonstrated the feasibility of those views and the manner in which they may be carried out.

“It fills us with sorrow that you should be compelled to abandon this enterprise while the tide of success is still rising, and that our official intercourse which your spirit and bearing have always rendered delightful should be interrupted. We trust that rest may restore you completely to health, and that for you a life work may be consummated which, in quality and proportions may full match its beginning.”

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees of Colby College on the death of Dr. Robins:

“At the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees of Colby College, 1917, announcement was made of the death of a former President of the University, Dr. Henry E. Robins.

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"Dr. Edwin C. Whittemore, Dr. Charles E. Owen and Mr. William C. Crawford were appointed a Committee to draft a resolution concerning the life and service of Dr. Robins.

"Subsequently the following minute was approved:

"The Trustees of Colby College desire to express their keen regret at the death of Dr. Henry E. Robins, who from the year 1873 to 1882 was the efficient President of this College. At his resignation the Trustees spread upon the record their high appreciation of the work which he did in the development of the College and of his high character and influence as an educator of lofty Christian ideals. At that time, however, it was only dimly seen that with the administration of President Robins the College had taken a new departure and was facing a new future.

"Dr. Robins speedily won and always kept the entire confidence of Christian business men and in such confidence they made large material contributions to the College. This made possible the broadening of courses in education but the supreme desire of the President was that the

ROBINS

moral life of the College should be kept on the highest plane. He regarded himself as charged with an almost parental responsibility for the students committed to his care.

“Of the work of President Robins, President Albion W. Small said, ‘the progress, plans, and improvements of the later years are developments of the policy that was then proposed.’ One of those projects was the endowment of three academies in different parts of the State which should be affiliated with Colby and in this President Robins took a leading and indispensable part.

“After his withdrawal from Colby as a measure of health returned President Robins became a teacher in Rochester Theological Seminary and was the author of important books in Christian Ethics and Theology. His work in accord with the language of the Trustees in the resolution of 1882 was consummated in quality and proportion which matched its eminent beginning.

“The Trustees of Colby College would express their unanimous appreciation of the long and important service of this eminent educator,

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powerful preacher and great Christian and would express to his family their utmost sympathy.”

Reverend Dr. J. W. A. Stewart of Rochester, for many years Dr. Robins’ pastor and intimate friend writes the following:

“As Dr. Strong remarks, Dr. Robins was ‘of fervid nature’. He could not be half-hearted about anything; he must give himself wholly or not at all. He lived the strenuous life. Consequently his strength was well spent when he was only about sixty years of age. Through great care he lived on thirty years more, reading, writing, receiving friends, going out to church and to mix with friends, eager in conversation, interested in politics and world movements, supremely interested in ethics and theology, and in the work of the church at home and abroad. One came away from an hour’s talk with him in his study, stimulated, informed, elevated. Though not large in stature he was a man of marked dignity in appearance and deportment. No one would think of trifling with him. He was possessed of rich intelligence; a talk with him

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was always worth while. The outstanding thing about him was his moral character and his religious life. As pastor it was a great boon to have a man like him in the church. It might be said that he almost ruled the church by the influence of his character and the weight of his wisdom and his testimony. He enriched the life of many by their fellowship with him. He commanded respect from all who knew him. He was genuinely 'a man of God'. I am always thankful that I had him for a friend. Not many like him."

Reverend Dr. Henry Ephraim Robins married (first), August 11, 1864, Martha J. Bird, born September 9, 1828, and died July 26, 1867. They were the parents of Martha Robins, born July 12, 1867, and married, September 15, 1910, Augustine Washington Esleeck of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Martha J. Bird was the daughter of the Reverend Isaac and Ann (Parker) Bird.

Dr. Robins married (second), September 4, 1872, Margaret, daughter of Professor John F. and Catherine Elizabeth (Sayles) Richardson. She died July 11, 1873.

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Dr. Robins married (third), August 7, 1878, Cordelia Ewell, born in Bath, Maine, January 8, 1839, and died April 1, 1888. They were the parents of Kingman Nott Robins, of whom further. Cordelia Ewell was the daughter of Handel Gershom and Lydia C. (Kingman) Nott.





Kingman Hobbes

ROBINS

RINGMAN NOTT ROBINS, son of Reverend Dr. Henry Ephraim and Cordelia Ewell (Nott) Robins, was born in Waterville, Maine, September 7, 1881, and died in Rochester, New York, February 5, 1923. He was educated at the Worcester Academy and was graduated from Harvard University with cum laude in 1904. He then entered the investment business established by his father and developed from it the Associated Mortgage Investors, of which he became president in 1908. This organization under his management became highly successful and established offices in many of the large cities in the United States and Canada, doing an annual business of several million dollars.

Mr. Robins was a leader in the business and civic life of Rochester and one of its most public-spirited citizens. His interests were many and varied, but his heavy responsibilities did not prevent him from taking a keen interest in education, religion and philanthropy.

He was a director of the Security Trust Company,

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second vice-president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, vice-president and a director of the Great Lakes Boat Building Corporation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a director of the W. C. Moorehead Company of Milwaukee, a director of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, treasurer of the University of Rochester, member of the board of directors of Highland Hospital, treasurer of the Provident Loan Association, trustee and secretary of Reynolds Library, treasurer, director and part owner of the Round T Ranch and Highwood Land Company of Alberta, Canada, director of the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, director of the Security Trust Company, Rochester, director of the Alberta Flour Mills, Limited, chairman of the educational and publicity committees, member of the legislative committee, sub-committee on Amending Federal Loan Act, in conference with Federal Farm Loan Board of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America (Chicago), director of the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, and Member of Rochester Anti-Tuberculosis Committee. Mr. Robins was very

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active in the work of St. Paul's Church, which he served as vestryman, as chairman of the vestry's finance committee and at different times served on the official board of the diocese of western New York. He was a member and director of the University Club, vice-president of the Archæological Society, member of the American Economic Association, fellow of the American Geographical Society, and member of the Canadian Alpine Club, National Club of Toronto, Harvard Club of New York, Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, and American Academy of Political and Social Science.

“Kingman Nott Robins was a man of high ideals and during the brief span of his life won the respect and love of all with whom he came in contact. His death was a distinct loss and the memory of his career serves as an example and a challenge.”

The following are resolutions adopted at the time of Mr. Robins' death:

From the University of Rochester:

“As trustee and treasurer of the University since 1915, Mr. Robins had given to the institu-

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tion he loved 'unsparingly of his time and means', thus expressing the 'deep interest' and confident expectations with which he regarded our work and its possibilities."

From the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company:

"Mr. Robins was endowed with a particularly clear, analytical mind, carefully trained, markedly successful in building up the business which his father had founded, his ability and judgment being sought in many other enterprises. He was keenly appreciative of the 'individual responsibility' to the community in which he lived and responded cheerfully to the many demands for his services. Few young men have filled a broader sphere in Rochester, nor touched its life at so many different angles."

From the Rochester Chamber of Commerce:

"He has served the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in many capacities and always with serious thoughtfulness. Many important committees have had the value of his leadership; in January, 1920, he was elected to the board of trustees of the chamber, and in December, 1921,

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he was made vice-president. He believed profoundly that ignorance of economic laws is the greatest menace to American Institutions, and he never lost an opportunity to urge the need of education of all the people in the simple facts that lie at the bottom of national success."

From the Young Men's Christian Association:

"Mr. Robins rendered most valuable service on the finance, religious work, industrial, endowment, building and membership committees, and at the time of his death was chairman of the endowment committee and a member of the finance and building committee. He had deep religious convictions, a keen sense of justice, a remarkable grasp of financial problems, always a readiness to bear more than his share of responsibilities, and a great capacity for friendship."

From the board of directors of the Highland Hospital:

"For many years a member of this board, for three years an officer, one year of that time serving as president, Mr. Robins gave ungrudgingly of his time and effort to the upbuilding of this

ROBINS

institution. Able, keen in his perceptions of its problems, loyal to ideals and with a high sense of honor he accomplished much for humanity.”

Mr. Robins was a recognized authority on economic and financial matters. He was frequently invited to contribute articles upon these subjects by the editor of “Trust Companies,” “The United States Investors”, “Our World”, “Scribner’s Magazine”, and other well known publications of similar nature, articles in “Scribner’s” and “Our World” appearing as late as 1923. He was the author of “Farm Mortgage Hand Book”, published in 1916, and which is now in use as a textbook in Harvard Law School.

Kingman Nott Robins married, April 22, 1913, Elizabeth Adams Sibley, daughter of Rufus A. Sibley, of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company.





Spear

Arms: Argent, a thistle with three heads stalked and leaved vert, flowered gules.

Crest: A dolphin haurient devouring a fish proper.

(Burke: "General Armory")



Steel Engraving by Finley & Co. n. y.

William A. Spence.

SPEAR

THE story of the career of William Clarence Spear of Manchester, New Hampshire, a pioneer in the automotive field, is that of a man endowed with qualities far above the average. It can always be said that there is a twofold reason for properly recording the achievements of outstanding men, whose years of accomplishment have contributed to the moulding of events during their own time; one being that we owe to their memory a debt of gratitude and the other that their records should be preserved as an example for the benefit of others.

WILLIAM CLARENCE SPEAR, son of John C. and Rebecca (Speer) Spear, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 7, 1882, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, October 25, 1931. John C. Spear was born in Newark, January 1, 1854, and died there January 19, 1920. He was engaged for many years in the clothing business in Newark, where he was in charge of the receiving department of the stores owned and operated by the Stoutenburg Clothing Company of New Jersey. He married Rebecca Speer, who was born in Little Falls, New Jersey, July 10, 1859, and at present (1933) resides in Newark.

SPEAR

William Clarence Spear was educated in the public schools of Newark and by his own unaided effort secured, through self-study, the education that his ambitious nature demanded. During his boyhood he found various sorts of employment, gaining worthwhile experience and later became a toolmaker's apprentice in the employ of the well-known firm Sloan & Chase of Newark, manufacturers of high grade machine tools. While working in the shop, Mr. Spear realized that it was not enough to be a good practical mechanic, but that the technical knowledge was quite essential, and he accordingly attended the night schools of the city.

When he had served his full apprenticeship, he was a first class tool maker of outstanding ability and he had no difficulty in obtaining a position with the Oldsmobile Motor Car Agency of Newark. His superiors soon recognized his extraordinary skill and in 1902, he was promoted to salesman. He divided his time between various Oldsmobile branches and at this time an incident, which might be termed as the turning point of his career, took place. Mr. Spear had sold a car to Mr. Frank Doust, a prominent citi-



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Carr

THE SPEAR RESIDENCE, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPEAR

zen of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the car did not come up to the purchaser's expectations. In those days, when the automobile industry was in its infancy, this was not regarded as a serious matter, such as it would be today, but it is interesting to note that even then, Mr. Spear appreciated the psychology of a satisfied customer. He was determined to stand behind his sale and gave unstintingly of his time and effort, often working overtime, until he had the mechanism of the car in perfect running condition.

His character and ability so impressed Mr. Doust that he proposed to Mr. Spear to open an automobile agency in Manchester, and verbally promised him financial aid if needed. In January, 1903, the agency was established and Mr. Spear became distributor for the Oldsmobile, Maxwell and Buick cars. A few months later Mr. Doust died, just at the time when Mr. Spear was most in need of his financial assistance. A man of less determination would have been discouraged and probably failed, but Mr. Spear used the obstacle as a stepping stone to success and found financial backing elsewhere. This might be termed as Mr. Spear's decisive victory in a business battle,

SPEAR

many of which he subsequently fought and won. From then on he made creditable and steady progress. In 1905, he added the Columbia and Stearns-Knight to his line. In 1907, the Oldsmobile and Columbia were discontinued and the Peerless Agency taken over, but in 1910, he dropped all other lines to become exclusive distributor of the Hudson and Essex cars in New Hampshire. In 1915, he took over the state agency for the Dodge car, which he continued until 1922. He was the third man in the United States to take over the distributorship of the Federal Motor Truck, which he did in 1909, continuing the account until 1927.

Mr. Spear's career as a distributor of motor cars is unequalled in New England and probably not surpassed in the United States or the world. He established one of the largest and fastest growing distributing agencies in New England. He handled many makes of cars, but achieved his greatest success with the Hudson and Essex line. In 1925 his sales of these cars doubled those of the previous year, a record not equalled by any automobile distributor since the automobile came into existence. Between 1925 and

SPEAR

1928, he sold 5,071 cars. When he took over the Dodge Agency in 1915, he signed a contract to purchase two hundred cars before a model or sample car had been produced. At one time he had fifty-one subdealers directly under his control.

In 1928, he retired from the field as a distributor and devoted his entire time to the interests of the New Hampshire Finance Corporation, of which he was the organizer and president. Under his able administration, this concern met with success to a marked degree.

Mr. Spear's natural qualifications fitted him as a leader in the industrial world. His close study of conditions, his sympathetic comprehension of the other man's viewpoint, his unfailing geniality and his democratic, unassuming ways earned for him the respect and good will of everyone with whom he came in contact. He was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word, but was not above admitting that a great part of his success was due to the loyalty of his associates.

Mr. Spear took an active part in the civic, social



Steel Engraving by Finley & Conn

Bertha L. Spear

SPEAR

and business life of Manchester and could always be counted on to promote any worthy movement for the general welfare.

He was extremely fond of horses and was the owner of several fine mounts. He found relaxation from his arduous business duties in horseback riding and found a great deal of enjoyment in his hobby of collecting canes of which he had a most unusual and interesting collection.

He was a member of the Manchester Country Club, the Nashua Country Club, the Amoskeag Country Club, the Derryfield Club, the Boston Athletic Association and the fraternal order of Elks.

Mr. Spear married, January 19, 1907, Bertha Lillian McRae, a daughter of John and Alice (Nelson) McRae of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Spear were the parents of a son, William C. Spear, Jr., born June 27, 1916, a student at the Phillips-Exeter Academy (1933).

A beautiful mausoleum has been erected to the memory of Mr. Spear, a work of art, which will



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

SPEAR

stand for generations as a silent testimonial to the man who greatly contributed to the progress and prosperity of his city and state and whose epitaph might well be written thus:

“His was a useful, a happy, a well-rounded life, and the city of Manchester, is the richer for what he gave to it.”





McRae

Arms: Argent, a fess between two mullets in chief, and
a lion rampant in base gules.

Crest: An arm in armour holding a scimitar proper.

Motto: Fortitudine. (By fortitude.)

(Adam's: "The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands")

Mc RAE

THE Mc Rae family is of ancient Scottish ancestry and the name signifying 'the son of Rae,' or of Rath, i.e., "the fortunate one," has many orthographies, such as Macray, Macraa, Macraw, M'Crie and M'Cree. According to Lower's "*Patronymica Britannica*", the family is said to have come originally into Scotland from Ireland about the middle of the thirteenth century. They were allies of the Mackenzies and a number of them fought under the Mackenzie banner in the battle of Largs. They do not seem to have had a chieftain of their own, but were held in considerable estimation in 1715, when there was a line of a song, "And a' the brave M'Craas are coming".

The following is quoted from Boswell's, "*Tour to the Hebrides*": "At Auchnasheal, we sat down on a green turf seat at the end of a house We had a considerable circle about us, men, women, and children, all Macraes, Lord Seaforth's people. Not one of them could speak English. I observed to Dr. Johnson, it was much the same as being with a tribe of Indians."

Mc RAE

“In allusion to this want of civilization, they have sometimes been called the wild Macraws. “Macrae and Macraw,” observes Mr. Chambers, “are but variations of the same name. This clan is said to be the most unmixed race in the Highlands, a circumstance which seems to be attended with quite a contrary effect from what might have been expected, the Macraes and Macraws being the handsomest and most athletic men beyond the Grampians.” (Popular Rhymes, etc., of Scotland, 1842.)

JOHN MC RAE was the son of Alexander Mc Rae, who was an engraver in Edinburgh, where his father and grandfather had been engaged in the same profession and the art of engraving had been handed down from father to son.

John Mc Rae learned engraving from his father and came as a young man to the United States where he settled in Cranston, Rhode Island, and established the Mc Rae Engraving Company which he operated successfully for many years. He married Alice Nelson, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hallowell) Nelson, both natives of England.

Mc RAE

Thomas Nelson, who traced his ancestry from Lord Nelson, was a fish, game and ice merchant in Blackburn, England, until 1862, when he came to the United States and ten days later, while in Michigan, died from a sun stroke.

Thomas and Mary (Hallowell) Nelson were the parents of Alice Nelson, born in Preston, England, February 4, 1850, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 14, 1908.

Alice Nelson married John Mc Rae and they were the parents of Bertha Lillian Mc Rae, who married William Clarence Spear, January 19, 1907. (*See Spear.*)



STEWART

THE Stewart family is of ancient origin and was first introduced in England by one Alan who accompanied William the Conqueror. He received grants of land together with the castle of Oswestry in Shropshire and became Lord Oswestry.

William, eldest son of Alan, was the ancestor of the Earls of Arundel and his second son, Walter, distinguished himself in the service of David I of Scotland, where he acquired large territorial possessions. He became Baron of Renfrew and Lord High Steward of Scotland; the stewardship becoming hereditary in the family thereafter. The spelling of the name was changed to Stewart and later through Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, who was educated in France, it became Stuart, as the French alphabet contains no "w".

WALTER STUART, probably of the "House of White Rose", is said to have located in Perthshire, Scotland, but little else is known of him.

ROBERT STUART, son of Walter Stuart, was born in 1655 and died in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1714. He

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was forced to flee from persecution in Scotland and joined a band of Covenanters who had gathered at Londonderry, Ireland. He returned to Scotland after peace was restored but his lands had been confiscated and he never repossessed them. He married Janette Forsythe. She came to America, a widow, and settled in Coleraine, Massachusetts, where she died at an advanced age.

SAMUEL STUART, son of Robert and Janette (Forsythe) Stuart, removed to Londonderry, Ireland, and then to the Scotch-Irish settlement in New Hampshire called Londonderry. Later he settled at Coleraine, Massachusetts, where he died. About the time of his death the spelling of the family name was altered to Stewart.

JOHN STEWART, known as "Captain John" was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1745. He was a member of the famous band known as Rogers' Rangers and a soldier in the French and the Revolutionary Wars. He was with General Montgomery at Quebec and was near that gallant officer when he died. Captain Stewart was a noted Indian fighter and



John W. Stewart

STEWART

led a company of patriots in a decisive conflict at the battle of Bennington, Vermont. He married Huldah Hubbell in 1777.

IRA STEWART, son of Captain John and Huldah (Hubbell) Stewart, was born July 15, 1779, in Pawlet, Vermont, and died February 13, 1855. He settled in New Haven, Vermont, and in 1810 moved to Middlebury, same state, where he became a leading citizen. He was engaged in the merchandising business and served in both branches of the State Legislature. Ira Stewart was active in public life and was a member of the Middlebury College Corporation from 1819 to 1855. He married, October 29, 1814, Betsey, daughter of Wolcott Hubbell of Lanesboro, Massachusetts.

JOHN WOLCOTT STEWART, son of Ira and Betsey (Hubbell) Stewart, was born November 24, 1825, in Middlebury, where he died October 29, 1915.

He attended school at the Addison County Grammar School and the Middlebury Academy and graduated with honors from Middlebury College in 1846. He then studied law with Horatio Seymour,

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who was considered one of the ablest lawyers in Vermont and was admitted to the bar in 1850 after which he practiced alone until 1854, when he entered into partnership with United States Senator Phelps. This partnership was terminated in 1855, when Senator Phelps died.

John Wolcott Stewart was a young man when he became identified with the political affairs of his state and the record of his sixty-five years of untiring public service occupies an important place in the history of Vermont. He served as state's attorney for Addison County in 1852-53 and 54. He was elected to the lower house in 1856, reelected in 1857 and was chairman of the railroad committee during both terms.

When the state house was burned in 1857 much controversy ensued as to the selection of a new site. Many considered Burlington but Mr. Stewart was in favor of Montpelier and was decidedly instrumental in retaining the capitol there. In 1861 he represented Addison County in the State Senate and was re-elected in 1862. He served as a member of the

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judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on rules.

Mr. Stewart was returned to the lower house from Middlebury in 1864 and was appointed to the committee on joint rules and judiciary. He was reelected in 1865, 1866, and 1867 and was chosen presiding officer at each session. He performed his duties in a most efficient manner and was highly respected for his ability and fairness. In 1876, when he again was returned to the house, he received the unique honor of being selected, by unanimous vote, for his old post as speaker of the house.

At the constitutional convention in 1870 the term of office in legislature became biennial instead of annual, and in that year, Mr. Stewart, then forty-five years of age, was elected Governor of the State of Vermont; the first governor under the new ruling. His inaugural address, delivered nine years before the resumption of specie payments contained the following just and wise recommendation: "It is held by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the provisions of the legal tender act are

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not retroactive, and that debts contracted prior to its passage are payable in coin . . . I respectfully recommend to prompt recognition of the supreme judicial authority of the country, by an enactment authorizing our treasurer to pay in coin that portion of our debt falling within the decision referred to.” To her great honor, Vermont acted promptly upon this decision and Governor Stewart’s term, as chief executive, was one of honor to himself and of credit to his State.

In 1880 he was elected to Congress from the first Congressional district and was reelected in 1884, 86, and 88.

Governor Stewart practiced his profession in partnership with Loyal D. Eldredge, under the firm name of Stewart & Eldredge, which continued until Mr. Eldredge’s withdrawal in 1883. He then entered into partnership with Charles M. Wilds, the name of the firm becoming Stewart & Wilds, and his association continued until the death of Mr. Wilds in 1901.

In 1908 Governor Stewart was again called upon to serve his state and occupied the seat in the Senate

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of the United States made vacant by the death of Senator Redfield Proctor.

Governor Stewart was a staunch Republican and attended several national conventions including the one which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was keenly interested in his college, of which he was appointed trustee in 1858. His association with the governing Board of the college extended over a period of sixty-four years, a record undoubtedly unsurpassed in the history of any college or university in America. He was the intimate friend and adviser of five college presidents and his influence gave much prestige and dignity to his Alma Mater, which in 1876 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law.

Governor Stewart was a director of the Central Vermont Railway and the Middlebury Bank of which he was president for several years prior to 1881, when his other connections made it necessary for him to decline the office.

Governor Stewart was known as "Vermont's Grand Old Man" and the following which was

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written while he was still active in public life, is indicative of the respect and affection in which he was held: "He is a typical Vermonter of the best quality. Like most noble and excellent men, he is most highly appreciated where he is best known. Middlebury certainly knows of no official honor that she would not bestow, nor of any official duty that she would not entrust to her 'favorite son'. His disposition in the foremost rank of citizens and professional men is unchallenged. The State is honored by the nurture and services of such sons as he."

The death of Governor Stewart caused universal sorrow among the people whom he had served so faithfully and loved so unselfishly and in closing this chapter of his notable career, it seems fitting to quote from the numerous editorials and comments of the press, written at the time.

From the "Middlebury Register":

"In a graceful introduction of Governor Stewart at a political meeting last year, Judge Charles I. Button referred to him as 'the first citizen of Middlebury'. For over fifty years

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Governor Stewart occupied that position. The oldest resident will scarcely remember a time when Governor Stewart did not occupy a place of commanding influence in our town and county, surpassed by none among us. He held his place with perfect ease, by the sheer merit of his force of character and mind. He never sought public office in his life. Vermont had no gift too great for him, but he never wrote a letter to ask support nor solicited a single friend for assistance. He was a man from whom power and influence emanated without his effort. In the councils of the State and the nation he moved quietly and without hurry, securing by the clearness and force of his judgment what others would have achieved only by the greatest effort. In the long succession of truly great men of Vermont he held a unique and honorable place. He was naturally conservative, a lover of the fine old ways and the rare old dignity of the simpler life of the past. To be admitted to his intimate friendship and to hear him talk before the fire of the great men he had known and the great scenes he had witnessed was a high privilege. Genial and kindly, fond of humor, keen in wit, sharp as a sword in analysis of men and movements, never

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fooled for an instant by any species of demagoguery, he was one of the men who have brought honor upon Vermont for her strong and sterling manhood. Governor Stewart loved this village, more than most of us knew. He traveled widely and his duties kept him in other places for considerable periods, but here was his heart and hither he returned, to his home beneath the elm trees, and it was a kind providence which granted him a peaceful passing, after a full score more than the allotted span, brave, cheerful, and his great mind still clear, surrounded by those whose first care was to minister to his happiness to the last."

From the "Rutland Herald":

"The death of John W. Stewart of Middlebury not only makes a big gap in the ranks of great Vermonsters, but terminated a career full of useful activity and distinguished public service. As a member of the bar, banker, railroad director, State Legislature, speaker, governor, representative in Congress and United States Senator, he touched the activities of the State and the nation intimately."

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From the "Rutland News":

"John Wolcott Stewart, Vermont's grand old man, who died in Middlebury, which was his birthplace and home for well nigh 90 years, was a fine type of the courteous, sturdy, cultured Vermonter, with the regular Vermont conscience. The oldest graduate of Middlebury college at the time of his death, his abilities were recognized and properly honored by the people of his State. In every official position to which he was chosen, member of the Vermont General Assembly in both branches, representative in congress and governor, he served always with dignity, fidelity and ability. John W. Stewart was a masterful man and his record was an inevitable one. There are few who will question the statement that he would have been a distinct ornament in any national position to which he had been chosen. During the few short months when he was an interim United States senator, he won the respect and confidence of the members of that distinguished body."

From the "Burlington News":

"Vermont loses its most distinguished and most honored citizen in the death of John

STEWART

Wolcott Stewart, Governor, Representative and Senator.

“Governor Stewart was a man of very great ability, and the fact was realized by all who met him at every step of his long career. A distinguished Vermonter, who himself served in Congress with him, said that no man in Senate or House was held in higher respect for intellectual ability and that he was consulted by the leaders of both political parties on all questions of paramount importance. And in every position he held through his long life he gave his constituents his very utmost of service. On his first nomination to the National House of Representatives he said in his speech of acceptance that he had adopted the knightly motto on the Prince of Wales’ crest, ‘Ich Dien’ — ‘I serve’. And so he served the people of Vermont and the nation and the smaller constituencies of village and county and his Alma Mater with wholehearted fidelity.

“He has now gone to his long rest crowned with years far outnumbering those of the average man and still doubly and triply long since they

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were so crowded with usefulness and helpfulness.

“All Vermont will feel that a great man has left us, that a life of unusual and wonderful value has been closed.”

John Wolcott Stewart married, November 21, 1860, Emma, daughter of Philip and Emma Hart (Seymour) Battell. She was born September 5, 1837, and died March 19, 1900. (*See Seymour Line.*)

John Wolcott and Emma (Battell) Stewart were the parents of the following children:

Elga, deceased. Philip Battell, Yale, 1886, lawyer and banker. Residence, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Jessica (Mrs. C. M. Swift), residence, Middlebury, Vermont and New York City. Robert Forsythe, died young. John Wolcott, Jr., died young.



SEYMOUR

RICHARD SEYMOUR, progenitor of the family in America, was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Waller) Seymour and grandson of John and Dyzory (Porter) Seymour. He was baptized at Sawbridgeworth, County Herts, England, January 27, 1604-05, and died at Norwalk, Connecticut, between July 29, 1655 and October 10, 1655. He came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, was recorded as proprietor, and was a chimney viewer in Hartford in 1647. He was one of the signers of the agreement for planting Norwalk, Connecticut, when he became one of the first settlers and selectman in 1655. He married at Sawbridgeworth, April 18, 1631, Mercy Ruscoe, who was born about 1610, daughter of Roger and Sarah of Sawbridgeworth.

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of Richard and Mercy (Ruscoe) Seymour, was born, probably in Hartford, and died there between December 10, 1712, and August 3, 1713. He was a freeman in 1667 and with his wife owned a covenant at the Second Church of Hartford. They were admitted, March 31, 1678, to full communion. He was an active and influential

SEYMOUR

man in the community. He married Mary Watson, daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Watson of Hartford.

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of John and Mary (Watson) Seymour, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 12, 1666, and died May 17, 1748. He was an extensive land owner. He married in Hartford, December 19, 1693, Elizabeth Webster, who was baptized in Hartford February 8, 1673-4, and buried there May 15, 1754. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Susanna (Treat) Seymour.

MOSES SEYMOUR, son of John and Elizabeth (Webster) Seymour, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1710-11 and died in West Hartford September 24, 1795. He married in Hartford, March 14, 1737-8, Rachel Goodwin, who was baptized in Hartford January 22, 1715-16 and died in West Hartford July 23, 1763. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Easton) Goodwin.

MOSES SEYMOUR, son of Moses and Rachel (Goodwin) Seymour, was born July 23, 1742, in

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Hartford, and died in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 17, 1826. He was an officer in the Patriotic army and was in the battles of Bemis Heights and Saratoga. In Trumbull's painting of the surrender of Burgoyne, Moses Seymour is one of the figures. He was assistant quartermaster-general for six years and in 1783 retired with the rank of major. Major Seymour served in the Connecticut Legislature and was one of the originators of the scheme to sell the Western Reserve and devote the proceeds to education. He married Mary Marsh.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, son of Moses and Mary (Marsh) Seymour, was born in Litchfield May 31, 1778, and died in Middlebury, Vermont, November 21, 1857. He graduated from Yale in 1797, taught school in Cheshire, Connecticut, and studied law at the Litchfield Law School. In 1799 he moved to Middlebury where he was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was postmaster of Middlebury, a member of the state council, state's attorney for Addison County, elected to the United States senate from 1821-1833, an unsuccessful candidate for governor

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of Vermont in 1836 and judge of probate court of the state from 1847 to 1856. He received the degrees of Master of Arts from Middlebury College in 1811 and of Doctor of Law from Yale in 1847. He was a director of Vermont State Bank and a trustee of Middlebury College from 1810 to 1855. He married in 1800, Lucy, daughter of Jonah Case of Addison, Vermont.

EMMA HART SEYMOUR, daughter of Horatio and Lucy (Case) Seymour, married Philip Battell.

EMMA BATTELL, daughter of Philip and Emma Hart (Seymour) Battell, married John Wolcott Stewart. (*See Stewart Line.*)



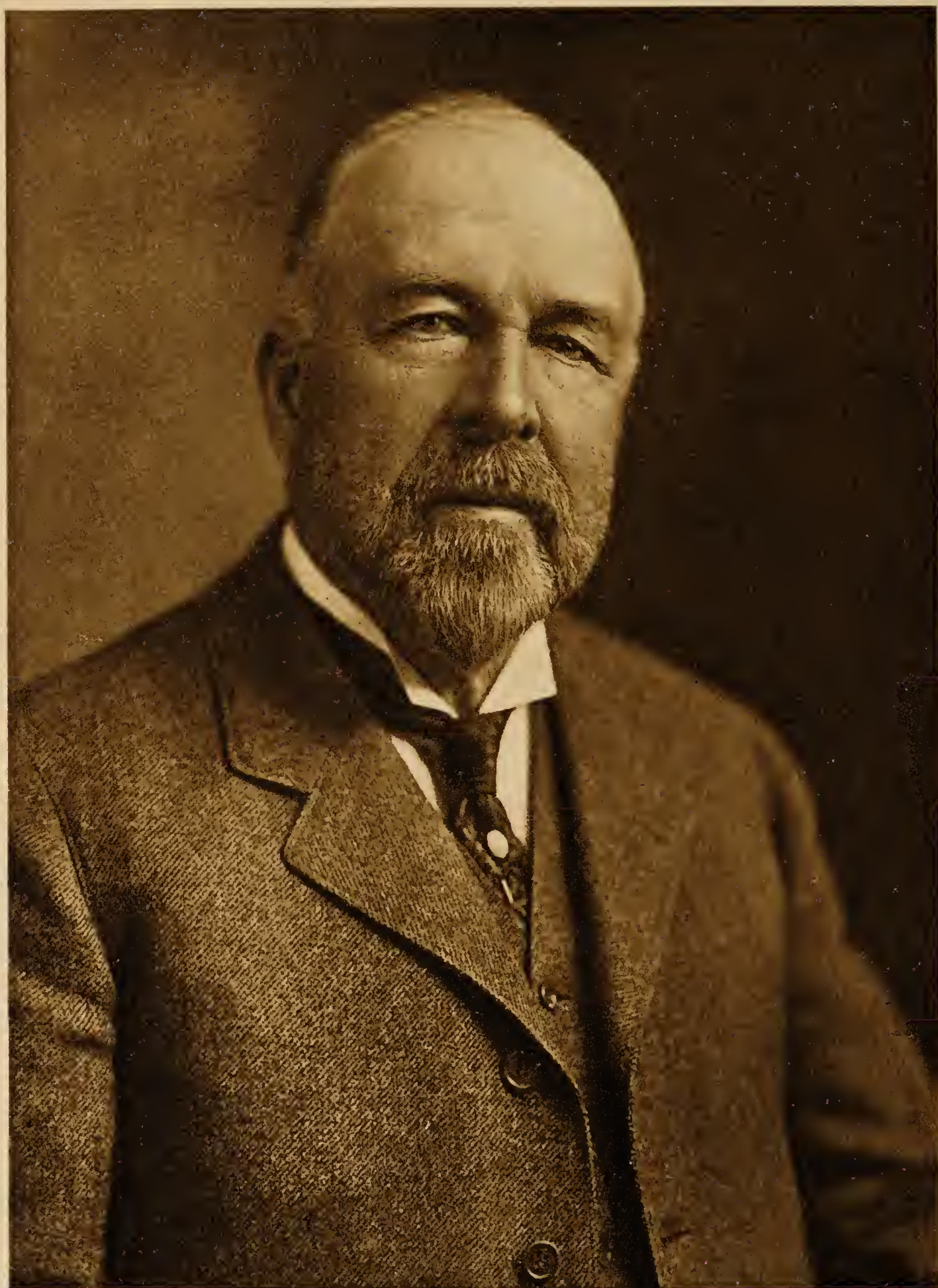
VILAS

THE pages of American history are filled with accounts of the lives of self-made men that more than surpass the imagination of any writer of fiction. In this country, as in no other, the ambitious youth may rise from a minor position to an outstanding place in his community, provided he has that indomitable will that brooks no opposition. Such a story is told in the life of Charles Nathaniel Vilas, of Alstead, New Hampshire. He was descended in a direct line from Peter Vilas, who was the first of the name to come to America. Peter Vilas was born in England, February 24, 1704, and died April 24, 1756. He married Mercy Gay, who was born February 17, 1697, and died August 15, 1770.

NOAH VILAS, son of Peter and Mercy (Gay) Vilas, was born November 2, 1733, and died at Alstead, September 17, 1799.

NATHANIEL VILAS, son of Noah Vilas, was born October 12, 1766, and died December 12, 1852.

CYRUS K. VILAS, son of Nathaniel Vilas, was born at Alstead, September 18, 1815, and died there February 19, 1887. He was a successful druggist in



Charles V. Pileas

VILAS

Alstead and prominently identified with the civic life of the town, in which he held various offices of trust. He served as representative in the State Legislature, as town clerk, town treasurer, held the office of postmaster eleven years and that of moderator nineteen years. In later life he retired and enjoyed a well earned leisure.

Cyrus K. Vilas married December 27, 1848, Cleora E. Maynard, daughter of John P. and Roxie V. (Davis) Maynard. She was born in Drewsville, New Hampshire, May 19, 1823, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 10, 1889.

CHARLES NATHANIEL VILAS, son of Cyrus K. and Cleora E. (Maynard) Vilas, was born in Alstead, November 12, 1852, and died there September 8, 1931. He was educated in the public schools of Alstead, and in 1869, at the age of seventeen, removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he obtained employment at the Bay State House, a prominent hotel of the day. Mr. Vilas at once applied himself diligently to his work and thoroughly mastered it to the smallest detail. Such application of

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purpose could not fail to bring its reward. In 1872, he was offered an opportunity to become associated with his uncle, Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City. This house was opened on August 23, 1859, Paron Stevens leasing the building and forming a partnership with Hiram Hitchcock and Alfred B. Darling under the name of Hitchcock, Darling and Company. In 1867, Mr. Hitchcock was succeeded by Mr. Charles W. Griswold, but in 1879 the former bought back his interest and the firm resumed the original name of Hitchcock, Darling and Company. This house was for years the most famous hotel in America. Many notable persons were numbered among its guests and on many occasions members of royal families were entertained there. Mr. Vilas began his career with this establishment as a clerk and was gradually assigned to more important duties until, upon Mr. Hitchcock's retirement, he was able to purchase a half interest in the hotel. It is interesting to note that at this time Elmer A. Darling, a nephew of Mr. Hitchcock's partner purchased his uncle's half interest and the nephews of the original owners became

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the new proprietors. They continued most successfully until their retirement in 1908, when the historic hotel was razed and a famous landmark destroyed.

The success of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was in no small measure due to Mr. Vilas's able management; no other hotel will ever be so completely a political and social center, not only of New York, but of the United States. The real Americans gathered there with their wives and daughters and elections were captained from the celebrated "Amen Corner" by the king makers of the Republican party.

Mr. Vilas's genial personality and his ability to meet the great men of the day on an equal basis won for him many lasting friendships. Few men could boast as many intimate acquaintances among the real leaders in the financial, political and social life of the United States as could Mr. Vilas and he was ever solicitous for their welfare and comfort whenever they were his guests.

Mr. Vilas's love for his childhood home never diminished, and upon his retirement he purchased an

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abandoned farm of three hundred acres in Alstead. On this property, he built a beautiful home in front of which he placed one of the Corinthian pillars from the main entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, topped by a huge electric light as a beacon for the hill. He installed a wonderful pipe organ, piped throughout the house and his natural talent for music found an outlet in the delightful programs rendered to his friends and guests. The farm was his hobby and his original and constructive brain delighted to concern itself with building problems. Year after year the place grew; five additions were made to the residence; the barns were enlarged and he built several houses for the occupancy of his employees.

As a hobby and profitable pastime Mr. Vilas raised pure-bred Holstein cattle, and exhibited his prize animals at county fairs; on more than one occasion he was awarded the coveted blue ribbon.

Many men of wealth and prominence maintain country homes in the locality where their boyhood was spent, but few take the deep interest in the community that Mr. Vilas took. He shared with his

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townspeople. Through his generosity and philanthropic spirit, he brought to Alstead many pleasures that otherwise would never have come within the reach of the villagers. Prosperity had come to him, a native son, and he gave unselfishly of his time and means to others less fortunate. He possessed a keen conception of his duty to the common welfare and was ever willing to promote any worthy movement. His most recent gift, the payment of seventy thousand dollars to relieve the towns of Walpole and Rockingham of the cost of the new Interstate Bridge replacing the old Tucker Toll Bridge and connecting Bellows Falls, Vermont and Walpole, New Hampshire, is characteristic of his lifelong generosity.

The Governors of New Hampshire and Vermont publicly expressed their thanks to Mr. Vilas for his generosity and since his death two memorial bronze tablets have been placed at the New Hampshire end of the bridge, one expressing the appreciation of the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the other made possible by Mrs. Vilas. Since his death, the legislatures of the two states have officially named it

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the "Vilas Memorial Bridge." New Hampshire's share of this princely gift was used by the state highway department to build a new road between the new bridge and the Cold River bridge on the main highway leading to Alstead as a memorial of public thanks. Work on this project was started before Mr. Vilas's death, and though not living to see its completion, he had knowledge of the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Vilas's desire for improving and beautifying his surroundings was not confined to his own estate. He purchased the old fire ruins in the village of Alstead which had long presented an unsightly view, had the land graded and made into a Town Square, erecting a steel flagpole with provision for a new flag every year. He also purchased the old blacksmith shop on River Street and for the public good had it removed, so it is no longer an obstruction to the motorist's view or a hazard to safety.

Among other public benefactions were: The clock in the belfry of the Universalist Church in Alstead; the Memorial Gates of the Mapleside Cemetery in

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Alstead; and the town clock in Rockingham Town Hall at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

In his later years, Mr. Vilas began to consider seriously a project which had long been nearest to his heart and which resulted in the creation and development of the now famous Vilas Pool. As there was no swimming place in that section, Mr. Vilas conceived the idea of damming up Cold River which runs through his estate close by the state road and actually started the work in 1925. The dam was finished before winter and the next summer a pavilion with dance hall, women's dressing rooms and caretaker's apartment; men's building and storage house were built. All kinds of playground apparatus were installed for the children, picnic tables to accommodate parties of all sizes from four to twenty were placed on the grounds and rowboats and two Swan boats were provided. On Memorial Day, 1927, Vilas Pool was opened as a recreation park for the benefit of the public, free of charges of any kind. Each summer new improvements and additions were made and in 1930 Mr. Vilas erected a steel and stone tower at a

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cost of over \$100,000.00 surmounted by a Carillon of twelve bells, the second largest in New England. Vilas Pool with its equipment, Carillon Tower and about sixteen acres of land was bequeathed to the Town of Alstead by Mr. Vilas, together with a maintenance fund for its upkeep with the result that the town is now in possession of a recreation park unique in the history of the country.

Besides the pool property, Mr. Vilas's will made such generous provisions for the Town of Alstead that it is almost an endowed town.

The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital at Hanover, New Hampshire, was bequeathed a \$100,000.00 trust fund and \$20,000.00 for two beds for the use of Alstead residents. It is interesting to note that Mr. Vilas's aunt, Mary Maynard, married Mr. Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue Hotel firm of Hitchcock, Darling and Company and the Hospital at Hanover was built as a memorial to her.

Mr. Vilas took a keen interest in genealogy and local history and in 1924 published a book entitled "Baptist Church of Christ, Alstead, New Hampshire,

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and Early Descendants of Peter Vilas.” Fifty of these books were privately printed and distributed among relatives and friends and copies were placed in local public libraries and historical societies.

All the descendants of Peter Vilas must return to Alstead to trace their diverging lines back to Noah (only son of Peter) who lived and died in Alstead and was buried in the Alstead Center Cemetery. Mr. Vilas was, therefore, greatly interested in placing several bronze tablets marking spots of genealogical value. At Alstead Center Cemetery is a large boulder with a bronze tablet upon which is traced the descent of Charles Nathaniel Vilas’s branch of the family from Peter Vilas; and at the old Vilas Farm, his birth-place, is a similar tablet recording the birth of his grandfather’s twenty children; his older sister Mary and himself; all born in the same house.

In the town of Langdon, New Hampshire, is a huge roadside boulder under which Mr. Vilas played pirate as a boy, and upon which he placed a bronze tablet in memory of John Langdon, founder of the town and later Governor of New Hampshire.

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Mr. Vilas was the first vice-president of the old Rockingham Meeting House Association and one of the incorporators of the Mary Hitchcock Hospital of Hanover, New Hampshire. This institution as well as the Rockingham Hospital at Bellows Falls, Vermont, have also greatly benefited through his benevolence. Though a member of the Presbyterian Church to which he contributed generously, he gladly assisted the Congregational and Universalist Churches of Alstead and left \$40,000.00 in his will to be equally divided among the four.

In politics Mr. Vilas was a Republican. He held membership in the New England Society; the Bellows Falls Country Club and the Hooper Golf Club of Walpole.

The death of Mr. Vilas was a shock and a distinct loss to the communities in which he had taken so great an interest. He went about doing good not because he was financially able, but because he desired to do so and had he been less able, he would still have held the confidence and unvarying regard of all with whom he came in contact.

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Mr. Vilas married (first) December 16, 1879, Elizabeth Lawrence Harrington, who was born October 25, 1855, and died December 21, 1889. They were the parents of three children:

- (1) Maynard, born May 22, 1882, died February 28, 1913.
- (2) Elizabeth, born November 22, 1886, died March 22, 1887.
- (3) Charles Nathaniel, Jr., born December 19, 1889, died April 30, 1904.

Mr. Vilas married (second) January 24, 1918, Jessie (Ford) Vilas, widow of Henry Vilas, who was the son of William Freeman Vilas of Madison, Wisconsin. She is the daughter of Elias Allen and Lucy Jane (Jeffery) Ford of Pasadena, California. Elias Allen Ford was born in Burton, Ohio, April 15, 1840, and died in Pasadena, January 20, 1912. He was a prominent railroad official, and was Passenger Traffic Manager of the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Lucy Jane (Jeffery) Ford was born March 11, 1845, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is now (1933) a resident of Pasadena, California.

WILDER

Arms: Gules from a fesse or, charged with two barrulets azure a demi-lion rampant issuant of the second.

Crest: A savage, or wild man's head affrontee, couped at the shoulders, the temples entwined with woodbines proper.

Motto: Virtuti Moenia Cedant.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

THE Wilder family is of ancient origin and Nicholas Wilder, the first of the name of whom there is record, is said to have come to England from France with the Earl of Richmond and landed at Milford Haven. It is definitely recorded that Nicholas Wilder was a chieftain in the army of the Earl of Richmond at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

The Earl of Richmond who succeeded Richard III was crowned by Lord Stanley as Henry VII and on April 15, 1497, the twelfth year in the reign of that sovereign, the landed Estate of Sulham, in Berkshire, was granted to Nicholas Wilder, who, at the same time received a grant to bear arms.

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JOHN WILDER, son of Nicholas, was in possession of the Sulham Estate in 1525. He married Agnes, surname unknown.

JOHN WILDER, son of John and Agnes Wilder, died in 1588. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Keats.

THOMAS WILDER, son of John and Alice (Keats) Wilder, inherited the Sulham Estate and died at Shiplake, Oxfordshire County, England, in 1634. He married Martha, who in 1638 sailed in the ship "Confidence" for the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Her sons, Edward and Thomas, emigrated to New England before 1638. The town records of Hingham show that land was granted to Martha and Edward Wilder. Martha Wilder died in Hingham in 1652.

THOMAS WILDER, son of Thomas and Martha Wilder, was born in England in 1618 and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1640. In 1659 he removed with his family to Nashawena, now Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming and the manufacture of

WILDER

potash. He was one of the influential citizens of the town and served as selectman and held other offices of trust and responsibility until his death in 1667. He married in 1640, Anna or Hannah, who died June 10, 1692.

JOHN WILDER, son of Thomas and Ann, or Hannah, Wilder, was born in Charlestown in 1646. He was one of the original proprietors of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was engaged in farming in Lancaster.

He married in 1673, Hannah.

JOHN WILDER, son of John and Hannah Wilder, was born November 15, 1673. He was a farmer at Six Nations, later called South Lancaster and now the town of Clinton, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Sawyer.

JONATHAN WILDER, son of John and Sarah (Sawyer) Wilder, was born October 5, 1710. He married, February 23, 1738, or 39, Zerviah Houghton.

ELIHU WILDER, son of Jonathan and Zerviah

WILDER

(Houghton) Wilder, was born February 11, 1760. He was engaged in farming in Lancaster. He married Prudence Manning.

JONES WILDER, son of Elihu and Prudence (Manning) Wilder, was born May 7, 1791, and died November 7, 1861. He married in June, 1820, Arethusa Manning, born September 5, 1796, died March 24, 1875, a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Carter) Manning.

JONES WARREN WILDER, son of Jones and Arethusa (Manning) Wilder, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, May 4, 1832, and died April 10, 1894.

In 1867 he became associated with Ebenezer Butterick in the manufacture of patterns made from tissue paper. Mr. Wilder was an aggressive business genius with a remarkable foresight and soon became the active and controlling member of the firm of E. Butterick & Company, which was then located at 192 Broadway, New York City. It was entirely due to Mr. Wilder's foresight that the Metropolitan, a magazine with fashion reports to stimulate the sale of the patterns, was established in 1869. This

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magazine later became the Delineator. In 1871 the company sold over 6,000,000 patterns and by 1876 branches had been established in London, Paris, Brussels and Vienna. The business was reorganized in 1881 as the Butterick Publishing Company, Ltd., with Mr. Wilder as president and Mr. Butterick as secretary. Mr. Wilder was the active head of the concern until the time of his death.

Jones Warren Wilder married, March 29, 1853, Jane Eliza Raymore, born February 5, 1837, died January 31, 1906, daughter of James Henry and Elizabeth Howe (Loring) Raymore.

GEORGE WARREN WILDER, son of Jones Warren and Jane Eliza (Raymore) Wilder, was born March 29, 1866, in Sterling, Massachusetts, and died February 19, 1931, in New York City.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools and graduated from Amherst College in 1899 with the degree of A. B. He then completed a course in law at Columbia University and later read law in the offices of Benjamin F. Tracy and Isaac S. Catlin

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of Brooklyn, New York. He was admitted to the State Bar of New York in 1891.

Mr. Wilder, however, did not engage in the practice of his chosen profession, but in 1891 became associated with his father and brothers in the Butterick Publishing Company of which his father at that time was president.

George Warren Wilder at once became a powerful influence in the upbuilding of the company and the success of the "Delineator" was in a great measure due to his efforts. Mr. Wilder became vice-president in 1899 and in 1902, when the company was incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital of \$12,000,000, he was elected to the office of president. Mr. Wilder was the active head of this great enterprise until 1926, when he retired and removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, to begin the restoration of "Cheshire Place", a 4,000 acre estate formerly owned by his father. "Cheshire Place" was for many years operated as a model farm. Mr. Wilder changed the name to "Timbertop" and engaged on a large scale in the raising of potatoes and thoroughbred Guernsey cattle in which he was especially interested.

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He was a member of the Rindge Grange and took an active part in its affairs. He also took a keen interest in the civic life of Rindge where he was a leader of the Board of Trade. He was largely responsible for the formation of the Montachusett Regional Conference, which grew out of a banquet and reunion, arranged by him to increase good will between the Chamber of Commerce of Fitchburg and the Rindge Board of Trade. Mr. Wilder was a frequent visitor in Fitchburg where he was well known and held in the highest esteem.

In politics Mr. Wilder was a staunch republican and served with much credit to himself and his constituents as representative from Rindge in the New Hampshire State Legislature, where his services as a member of the Ways and Means Committee were especially valuable. His forceful personality soon made itself felt and his fellow legislators, regardless of party affiliations, respected him for his sincere and constructive views. He was especially interested in taxation and had made a deep study of this problem. Mr. Wilder enjoyed the personal friendship of

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President Hoover with whom he was associated as a Director of the American Better Homes Society, an organization for the promotion of a better standard of living in the United States. He was a crusader for child welfare and in 1909, he, with President Roosevelt, organized the first congress on child welfare held in the world. Through his magazines he interested childless families in the welfare of homeless children and in such a manner found homes for thirteen thousand orphans in ten years.

Mr. Wilder's fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic Order and his club memberships included the University Club of Boston and the Amherst Club of New York. His college fraternity was the Chi Phi.

The following resolution, which was read by Governor John G. Winant at a session of the House of Representatives on February 19, 1931, is indicative of the esteem and respect with which Mr. Wilder was held by his colleagues:

"Yesterday death came to George W. Wilder as it must come to all men. We knew him, in the colloquial language of parliamentary pro-

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cedure, as 'the Member from Rindge.' In these legislative halls, against his own interests, he fought for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. No cause that carried a challenge to protect the weak ever failed to win his sympathy and support. Always he worked for a greater equality of opportunity, a square deal for the other fellow, and thru it all he respected the opinions of others as he did his own.

"Even when his body was torn with pain his thoughts were here in the Assembly of the people.

"We shall miss his brave spirit and kindly understanding. If we would pay him tribute it could only be thru rising above ourselves and writing human progress into the statutes of this session.

"Always he wore the red badge of courage over a warm heart.

"It was he who as a student of Amherst College asked Professor Garman, 'If a man lived the truth as he sees the truth shall he enter the Kingdom of Heaven?' And Garman answered, 'He is in the Kingdom of Heaven for the Kingdom of Heaven is truth'."

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George Warren Wilder married (first), December 1, 1892, Gertrude Chapin Stowe who died in July, 1922. They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Gertrude, born June 9, 1897; married William Cole Esty, 2nd, of New Canaan, Connecticut.
- (2) George Warren, Jr., born August 21, 1900; resides in Los Angeles, California.
- (3) Stowe, born December 24, 1903, resides in Greenwich, Connecticut.
- (4) Donald, born February 1, 1905, resides in Cleveland, Ohio.
- (5) Helen C., born December 15, 1912, resides at home.

George Warren Wilder married (second), January 10, 1920, Abby Langdon (Alger) Shaw, daughter of William Ellerton and Lucille (deLeon) Alger. Mr. Alger was engaged in the diplomatic service all of his active years, and was a nationally known figure.

Mrs. Wilder married (first) William Henry Shaw, January 8, 1907. He died May 7, 1908. They

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were the parents of one child, John Clark Shaw, who was born July 25, 1908, and adopted by Mr. Wilder. At present (1932), a student at the University of Texas, at Austin, Texas.





